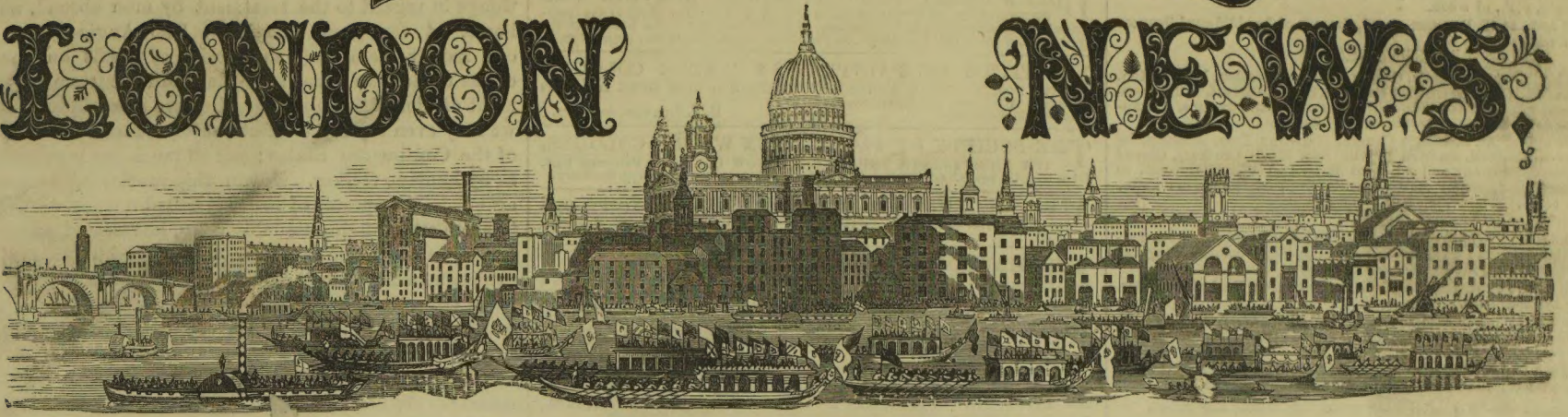


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

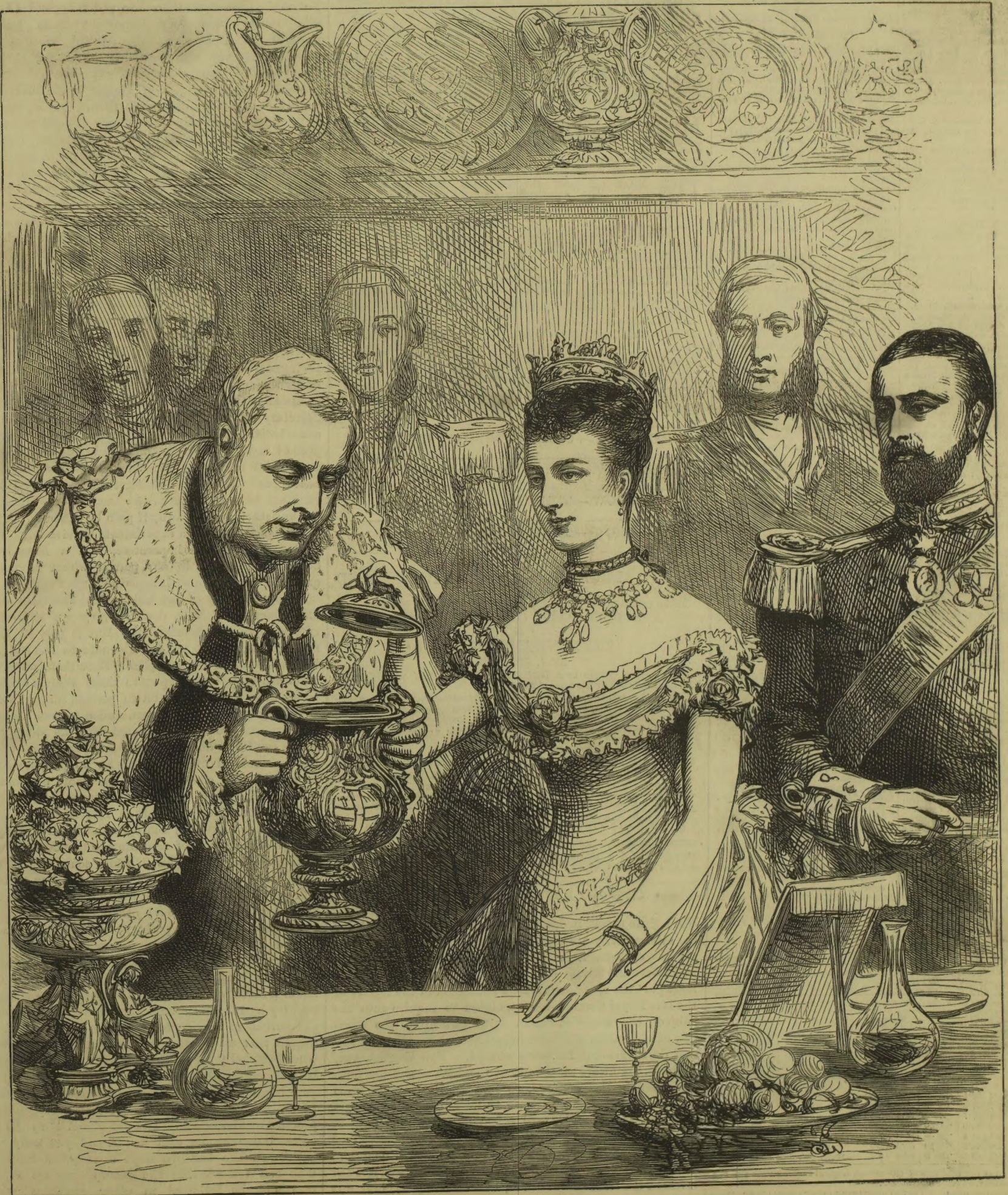


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1922.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE GUILDHALL BANQUET TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES: THE LOVING CUP.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Burnhope-side, Durham, the wife of A. B. Wilbraham, of a son.
On the 22nd inst., at 10, York-place, Scarborough, the wife of John Fahgray Sharpin, J.P., of a son.
On the 21st inst., at 15, Portman-street, the wife of Lord Edward Spencer Churchill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens, London, by the Hon. and Rev. Francis, E. C. Byng, Thomas Scott, 26, Stafford-street, Edinburgh, to Melinda, second daughter of Walter W. Bassano, Edith-terrace, Brompton, late of the Army Medical Department, Whitehall.
On the 19th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, Half-way Tree, Jamaica, by the Rev. Horace Scotland, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Crookery, Clavell Freeland Filler, Lieutenant and Adjutant H.M. 2nd W.I. Regiment, to Ida Alice, eldest daughter of Ralph Nunes, Esq., of Emmaville Penn, Jamaica. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Kingswood, South Dulwich, of typhoid fever, contracted while travelling in Portugal, Margaret, the dearly beloved daughter of Thomas Taping, Esq., in the 19th year of her age.
On the 18th inst., at Reigate, Mary, widow of George Frederick Young, Esq., M.P., in her 86th year.
On the 21st inst., Thomas James, sixth son of D. D. Wemyss, Esq., and grandson of the late Lieutenant-General T. J. Wemyss, C.B., Colonel 17th Foot, aged 16 years 11 months.
On the 16th inst., at 6, Royal Park, Clifton, Bristol, Dr. W. Home, Retired Inspector-General of Hospitals in her Majesty's Service.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3.

SUNDAY, MAY 28.
Sunday after Ascension.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. R. Savage; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Irons; 7 p.m., the Rev. T. J. Rowsell.
St. James's, noon, probably the Hon. and Rev. R. Cavendish Boyle.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne; 2 p.m., the Rev. Canon Barry, fourth Boyle Lecture.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon G. Prothero.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly (for the Christian Evidence Society); 3 p.m., the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol ("The Contrast between Christianity, as the Hope of the World, and the Despair of Unbelief").
MONDAY, MAY 29.
Foundation of City Liberal Club House, Walbrook, to be laid by Earl Granville. Dinner at Freemasons' Tavern.
St. Saviour's Hospital for Cancer, &c.: Bazaar at Knightsbridge (two days).
Asiatic Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Sharpe on the Applicability of Terra Cotta to Modern Church Building).
London Free and Open Church Association, anniversary, National Society's Rooms, 3 p.m. (Earl Nelson in the chair).
Institution of Surveyors, anniversary, 3 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Surgeon-Sandford Moore on Assistance to the Wounded in Time of War).
Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, 6 p.m. Mr. T. F. Ballin on Rhetoric; and two following days.
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; conference—Biology.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (annual address, by the Rev. Professor Birks).
United Law Clerks' Society, forty-fourth anniversary dinner, Middle Temple Hall, 6 p.m., Sir G. Jessel, Master of the Rolls, in the chair.
Yorkshire Society, grand ball, Willis's Rooms.
Countess Cowper's amateur concert for St. Agatha's Church, Shore-ditch.
TUESDAY, MAY 30.
Moon's first quarter, 5.48 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Wheatstone's Discoveries and Inventions, Electrical Measurement).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Permanent way of Railways).
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; conferences—Physical Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, and Meteorology (and on Thursday and Friday).
Ragged School and Chapel Union, anniversary, Exeter Hall, 7 p.m.
Society of Arts: African section, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Hutchinson on the Development of Central Africa).
Erith Yacht Club: matches.
Races: Epsom Summer Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.
Epsom Races: Derby Day.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, JUNE 1.
Political Economy Club, dinner.
Pal-Mall Restaurant, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in the chair (discussion on results of the publication of Smith's "Wealth of Nations").
School Ship Society, dinner, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m. (the Duke of Northumberland in the chair).
Junior Thames Yacht Club: matches.
Her Majesty's State Ball, Buckingham Palace.
Anniversary meeting of charity schools, St. Paul's, 10 a.m. (sermon by the Bishop of Oxford).
Botanic Society, exhibition of flowerbeds, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Voltaic Electricity).
Royal Society, 4 p.m. (election of fellows).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Corporation of Caledonian Asylum, noon.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. Dr. Thudichum and Mr. Kingzett on Hematine and Phosphorized Compounds in Blood Corpuscles, &c. Papers by Messrs. W. N. Hartley, T. Fairley, Professor Dewar, Professor Tuson, and Mr. E. Nelson.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, the President's conversation at South Kensington Museum, 9 p.m.
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.
Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, elections.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law), and two following days.
Royal Thames Yacht Club: cutter match.
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Society for Protection of Animals Liable to Vivisection, Westminster Palace Hotel, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
London Institution, 8 p.m., conversatione.
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Papers by the Rev. G. Henslow, Mr. J. G. Baker, Mr. F. Darwin, and Dr. J. Anderson).
FRIDAY, JUNE 2.
Easter Law Sittings and Oxford Easter Term ends.
Epsom Races: the Oaks.
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Archæological Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Norton on the Construction of a Public Aquarium; Mr. W. W. Robertson on the Principles and Application of the Theory of the Truss).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor H. E. Roscoe on Vanadium, 9 p.m.).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (the Rev. Edmond Warre on Ancient Naval Tactics, Part II.).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor J. B. Mayor and Mr. A. J. Ellis on English Rhythm).
Friendly Female Society, half-yearly meeting, Cannon-street Hotel, 1.
SATURDAY, JUNE 3.
Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1855.
Oxford Trinity Term begins.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on King Arthur's Place in English Literature).
Institute of Actuaries, anniversary, 3 p.m.
London Association of Foremen-Engineers, 7 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, excursion to Caterham. Charing-cross, 3.25 p.m.
Agricultural Hall, Horse Show opens.
Crystal Palace, Dog Show opens.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer reduced.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
May	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
17	30.142	48.4	37.1	67	7	39.8	56.8	NE.	352	0.00	
18	30.191	47.7	37.0	69	8	42.7	55.6	NE. NNE.	397	0.00	
19	30.244	51.1	37.7	63	4	43.2	53.3	NE. ENE.	248	0.00	
20	30.205	50.9	34.6	57	0	36.3	54.3	NE. NNE.	83	0.00	
21	30.022	55.1	41.5	63	—	40.8	57.3	NNE. SW.	242	0.00	
22	29.752	51.6	44.6	69	10	43.0	52.0	SW.	361	1.30	
23	29.742	51.2	43.9	78	8	48.3	58.4	WSW. SW.	228	0.30	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.143	30.203	30.261	30.257	30.007	29.812	29.750
Temperature of Air	53.0°	48.3°	50.9°	54.2°	59.0°	46.8°	57.3°
Temperature of Evaporation	47.3°	43.3°	47.2°	45.8°	51.6°	51.6°	50.9°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	NE.	N.	W.	SW.	SW.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM. with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

MR. GEORGE LANDSEER'S DRAWINGS and SKETCHES OF INDIA will shortly be EXHIBITED at 148, NEW BOND-STREET.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins.—NEXT CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. Overture, "Jessonda" (Spohr); Concerto for Violin (Beethoven)—Violin, M. Henri Wieniawski; Dramatic Symphony (Rubinstein)—first time of performance; Overture, "William Tell" (Rossini). Vocalists, Miss Marie Duval and Mr. W. H. Cummings. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.; at the Music-sellers'; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

RUBINSTEIN'S LAST PERFORMANCE this SEASON, also PAVINI, TUESDAY, MAY 30, at the MUSICAL UNION. Tickets, 7s. 6d., to be had of Lucas and Ollivier, Bond-street, and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—Programme, TUESDAY, MAY 30, Quarter past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Quartet, "God Preserve the Emperor," Haydn; Grand Trio, op. 70, in D, Beethoven; Quartet Andante and Scherzo, op. 51, Mendelssohn; Piano Solos. No free admissions without a ticket. Visitors can pay (Regent-street entrance) at the Hall.—Director, Professor ELLA, 9, Victoria-square, S.W.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.—MONDAY, MAY 29, and during the Week, at 8.30, THE BELLS—Matthias, Mr. Henry Irving. AT 7.30, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER. Concluding with NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. John Wood.—THE SULTAN OF MOCHA. Last Nights of Alfred Cellier's Comic Opera, THE SULTAN OF MOCHA. Mrs. JOHN WOOD will make her first appearance in London this season on SATURDAY, JUNE 3. Full particulars will be duly announced. Box-office open 9 to 5.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at Eight, THE WIFE, by Sheridan Knowles—Mrs. Rousby and Mr. Henry Neville. At 10.20, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—Sir Raadal Roberts and Miss Fanny Josephs. FRIDAY, JUNE 2, Benefit of Sir Raadal Roberts, DON CESAR DE BAZAN. SATURDAY, JUNE 3, Revival of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Box-office hours, Eleven to Five. No charge for booking.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight: Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY,
AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Every Night, at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fancifuls, &c.: Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes (the most luxurious and commodious in London), £2 12s. 6d. and £1 11s. 6d. Ladies can retain their lounges in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for programmes. No charge for booking seats.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—DAILY, at Three and Eight
Great success of HAMILTON'S Colossal Moving Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. The magnificent Scenery by Messrs. Telbin and other eminent Artists. Brilliant effects by Messrs. Hamilton. One of the most charming Exhibitions in London.

THE GLACIARIUM.—THE FIRST AND ONLY REAL
ICE RINK IN EXISTENCE.
THE OLD CLOCK HOUSE, 379, KING'S ROAD, CHEYSEA, S.W.
The Large Rink, now completed, and permanently frozen over, is open for Skaters. Admission by Visitors' Vouchers only, which, together with the Club Rules and other particulars, can be obtained upon application (by letter) to the Secretary, April 25 1876. HARRINGTON E. O'REILLY.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

HORSE SHOW.—OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

HORSE SHOW.—MONDAY, JUNE 5.

HORSE SHOW.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

HORSE SHOW.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

With the DERBY NUMBER of
THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND
DRAMATIC NEWS,

To be published on WEDNESDAY, MAY, 31, will be given away
A DOUBLE-PAGE COLOURED PICTURE,

OF
TATTENHAM CORNER,
BY J. STURGESS,

A Companion Picture to A DREAM OF THE DERBY and BYGONE
LEGER HEROES by the same Artist.

This number will be in every respect unusually attractive, and will contain, in addition to a variety of interesting contributions by well-known Writers, Pictures and Drawings by Celebrated Artists, including, amongst others, W. HOLYOAKE, FRED. BARNARD, MATT. STRETCH, J. STURGESS, HARRY FURNESS, DOWER WILSON, and J. FLATMAN.

Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 7	5 24	4 16	3 37	4 7	3 35	8 8
8 42	9 10	8 10	7 10	6 10	5 10	10 24
10 50	11 10	10 10	9 10	8 10	7 10	12 11
12 43	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	2 11

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

Not a little credit is due to her Majesty's Government for the attempt they are making to deal legislatively with the practice of vivisection. On Monday night Lord Carnarvon laid before the House of Lords a bill embodying for the most part the recommendations contained in the report of the late Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the subject, the scope of which is to put upon the practice of vivisection such restrictions as will do all that law can do to prevent its being abused. Few Englishmen, perhaps, are aware of the extent to which resort has been had, even in this country, to surgical experiments upon living animals—mainly, it is to be hoped, with a purpose, but too largely, it is to be feared, under a pretext—of advancing medical science. This pursuit of physiological knowledge at the expense of the lower animals comes to this country from abroad. It is practised, we will not say without the least compunction, but certainly without due consideration, on the Continent, whence of late years we have derived the evil, and have already carried it so

far as to provoke a strong outcry against it on the part of the British public. The evidence given to the Commissioners suggests a somewhat curious state of things in regard to the treatment by man abroad, and at home, of the brute creation. The Anglo-Saxon race can hardly claim any superiority of credit on account of the tenderness which it displays in its customary treatment of domestic animals. They are more indulgently—we may even say more affectionately—cared for in many of the Continental States; not so much by law, perhaps, as by humane feeling. But in this matter of vivisection ardour in the pursuit of what is called science, and what, in some cases, unquestionably is so, has tended to results in quite an opposite direction. Here our highest scientific professors unite with the public in deprecating the cruelty often unnecessarily inflicted by vivisection. There, there would appear to be almost an entire absence of thought upon the subject.

The question involved—at least, so far as legislative measures are concerned—is not so easy of solution as, at first sight, it would seem to be. Lord Shaftesbury, representing in this matter the wishes of the general public, did not conceal his preference for entire prohibition rather than restriction. He admitted, however, that entire prohibition might tend to reduce the law to a dead letter. Differences of opinion, it is true, obtain among scientific men as to the value of the discoveries which have resulted from the practice of vivisection. But the evidence given before the Commission seems to put it beyond all reasonable doubt that very important facts have been brought to light by this painful method of research. Harvey was indebted to it for his great discovery of the circulation of the blood. The physiological discoveries of Haller in the last century were also due to it; and, since then, those of Sir Charles Bell, which lie at the basis of our present physiological knowledge, were reached by the same means. Indeed, not only man but even the brutes themselves benefit from the science which is thus acquired. An entire suppression of the practice, therefore, would probably prove to be an advance to an objectionable extreme—an advance, moreover, which in all likelihood would fail to realise its own benevolent purpose. The bill introduced by Lord Carnarvon is founded upon this view of the case. Any public exhibition of vivisection is declared by it to be illegal. It secures, as the noble Lord explained it, a certain amount of Government inspection, brings the light of public opinion to bear upon it, invokes the aid of the higher professional authorities, and lays down certain regulations. Vivisection is not to be performed (except in very rare cases, and in those cases under the authorisation of a certificate from certain professional bodies as well as under the sanction of the Secretary of State) except under the influence of an anæsthetic. It is not to be performed merely for the purpose of investigating what is already known, and security is taken to ensure its performance under the least painful conditions. As the prevailing rule, the animal operated on must be put to death the moment the influence of the anæsthetic passes away if pain be suffered. A registry of the place in which experiments by vivisection are conducted is rendered imperative, and a license by the Secretary of State to any person whom he may think qualified to perform such experiments is required.

The machinery of the bill may be susceptible of some amendment, and will, doubtless, receive it before it is entered upon the statute book. But it may be hopefully regarded as, on the whole, adequate to the end which it has been framed to accomplish. Here then, we may hope, an entire stop will be put to those aimless experiments which have been carried on in private houses, sometimes by young and ignorant men, under no control by public opinion, and too often associated with the grossest abuses. There can be no doubt that for some time past vivisection has been carried on in private for no purpose which can be legitimately classed under the name of scientific research. There is a tendency to a much wider growth of the practice. Lord Carnarvon informs us that medical students are more and more in the habit of frequenting foreign schools, and of returning to this country with the traditions and the modes of those schools. All this, we hope, will shortly be placed under the ban of law, and will subject those who thus wantonly inflict torture upon the lower animals to heavy penalties.

To many persons, perhaps, the question will present itself as a trivial one for the interference of Parliament. We cannot think so. It is hardly to be questioned that much has been already accomplished by law in bringing about a more refined and civilised state of feeling in this country by the enactments which have been passed for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Nor must it be forgotten that all wanton cruelty greatly demoralises those who habitually resort to it. We have abolished bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and other inhuman sports, and our population is the better for it. In this respect there are precedents enough for the stringent restrictions of the practice of vivisection. The evil aimed at by the Government bill may be said to be as yet only "in the bud." In the bud we hope it may be nipped. And who can tell whether the example we set in England may not be followed in other countries where the practice is now rife. Lord Henniker remarked that already, in Sweden and in America, a movement

against the practice of vivisection was on foot, and that in the last-named country "a bill was actually in print, and its promoters were only waiting to see what action was taken in this country before introducing it into the Legislature." At any rate, if this bill passes, of which we hope there can be no reasonable doubt, we shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that we have done what we could as a nation to act up to the convictions of our consciences in securing the animals which minister to our pleasure from those almost wanton cruelties to which they have for some time been exposed, under the name of science, but from mere thoughtlessness or inhumanity.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner at Windsor Castle, on Thursday week, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D., and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis (Grenadier Guards). Prince Christian dined with her Majesty the previous evening. The Duke of Edinburgh came to the castle and took leave of the Queen and afterwards left for London. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle. King George and Queen Mary of Hanover, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princesses Frederica and Mary, visited the Queen. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein met the King and Queen at the railway station in Windsor and accompanied their Majesties to the castle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the King and Queen at the door. The band of the 2nd Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbottom, played in the quadrangle of the castle during luncheon. Their Majesties took leave of the Queen at half-past three, and drove to Cumberland Lodge. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Prince Christian accompanied their Majesties, who left Windsor for London at five minutes before five p.m. Major-General Lord Charles FitzRoy, C.B., was in attendance.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present, yesterday week, at the private baptism of the infant Prince at Cumberland Lodge. Her Majesty and the Princess went later in the day to inquire after the infant, and, finding him somewhat better, the Queen's journey to Scotland was not deferred. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle at a quarter before eight in the evening, and travelled from Windsor in a special train, arriving at Leamington at 10.23, when a telegram announced that the infant Prince was better. After partaking of tea the journey was continued to Perth, which station was reached at half-past nine on Saturday morning. A telegram here announced the melancholy news of the death of Prince Harold, which deeply grieved the Queen. Her Majesty was received by Lord Kinnaird, Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire, and four of his Lordship's grandchildren were presented to the Queen. Mr. Maxtone Graham of Cultoquhey, Mr. Murray Grahame of Murraysall, and Mr. McLean of Glenain, who were present, conversed with her Majesty, and Mrs. Maxtone Graham presented a bouquet of choice flowers to the Queen. After breakfast had been served to the Royal travellers the journey was continued to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the 1st Royal Scots, under command of Captain Cunningham, was in attendance. Her Majesty drove to Balmoral Castle, arriving at three o'clock.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at Balmoral on Monday. The Countess of Erroll also arrived.

Her Majesty attained her fifty-seventh year on Wednesday. The birthday is celebrated to-day (Saturday).

The Queen's state ball, which was announced for May 23, will take place on Thursday next.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Princess Charlotte of Prussia arrived at Marlborough House, on Thursday week, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived on a visit the next day. The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, were present at a dinner and ball given at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London in honour of the Prince's return to England. Princess Charlotte of Prussia, attended by Countess Brühl, Mdle. Perpigna, and Count Eulenberg, left Marlborough House, on Saturday last, on her return to Germany. The Princess visited Prince and Princess Christian, at Cumberland Lodge, on receipt of the news of the loss of their infant son. The Prince Imperial visited the Prince. Prince Louis of Battenberg left Marlborough House for Germany. The Duke of Connaught, Crown Prince Ernest, and Princesses Frederica and Mary of Hanover dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince held a Levée, on Monday, at St. James's Palace, at which nearly 300 presentations were made; afterwards his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, went to Portsmouth and dined on board the Sultan, where he also passed the night. The Prince left the Sultan, on Tuesday morning, at Spithead, and, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, visited her Majesty's ships Serapis and Pandora. Their Royal Highnesses lunched on board the Serapis, after which the Prince addressed the men, and, after a graceful speech, concluded with, "Now, my lads, I bid you good-by." At the request of his Royal Highness a photograph was taken of himself and the warrant officers of the ship, after which the Prince shook hands with all the officers, and, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, returned to London. The Princess was present, on Wednesday, at Madame Christine Nilsson's concert, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the building fund of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat. The Duke of Edinburgh dined with the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses have paid various visits to King George and Queen Mary of Hanover.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

The infant son of Prince and Princess Christian was attacked, yesterday week, with convulsions. He was baptized at noon, at Cumberland Lodge, by the Rev. E. L. Tuson, Chaplain of Windsor Great Park, in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian, Lady Susan Melville, and Colonel G. G. Gordon. The infant received the names of Frederic Christian Augustus Leopold Edward Harold. In the afternoon the Prince was apparently better, but during the night the convulsions returned and continued until half-past seven on Saturday morning, when he expired. Sir William Jenner and Dr. Fairbank were in constant attendance. The funeral of Prince Harold took place on Tuesday.

Princess Christian has borne her loss with resignation, and is making satisfactory progress towards convalescence. Princess Louise of Lorne passed Monday afternoon with Princess Christian.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY OF HANOVER.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess of Teck, with the Hon. Colonel Feilding, dined with

the King and Queen on Thursday week at Claridge's Hotel. The Crown Prince and Princesses Frederica and Mary accompanied the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to the Haymarket Theatre. Their Majesties, with the members of their family, had tea with the Duke of Connaught at Buckingham Palace the next day, and also visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Queen and Princesses Frederica and Mary, with the Duchess of Teck, drove in Hyde Park to see the Coaching Club meet, and afterwards visited the Duchess at Kensington Palace. The Crown Prince and Princesses Frederica and Mary dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. On Sunday their Majesties and the Crown Prince and Princesses Frederica and Mary attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey. The Queen and Crown Prince in the afternoon visited the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace, and the Crown Prince and Princesses Frederica and Mary visited the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park. The King and Queen, the Crown Prince, and the Princesses, and the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. On Monday the King, with Princess Frederica, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Crown Prince Ernest visited the Royal Mint, and St. Katharine's and the London Docks. On Tuesday the Crown Prince visited Chelsea Barracks, and was conducted over the building by the commanding officer of the Grenadier Guards. The King and Queen, with the members of their family, drove to Chiselmurst and visited the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial at Camden House. The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with their Majesties at Claridge's Hotel. Queen Mary and Princesses Frederica and Mary, after dinner, passed the evening with the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. On Wednesday the Queen and the Princesses, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were present at the first summer show of the season of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne visited the King and Queen at Claridge's. The King and Queen, Prince Ernest, and Princesses Frederica and Mary, dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, at the family residence in Connaught-place. Princess Louise (Marchioness) and the Marquis of Lorne, and Count and Countess Gleichen, were among the guests. At a small reception after dinner the Duke of Cambridge and Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. The King and Queen, with the Crown Prince and Princesses, have driven out daily and have paid numerous visits. Their Majesties have received a very large number of visitors. Besides the English Royal family, visits have been paid by Prince Louis of Battenberg, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Prince Imperial, and others.

Entertainments have been given by the Austrian Ambassador, the Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal, the Countess of Caledon, Earl and Countess Cowper, the Countess of Newburgh, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, Earl and Countess Amherst, Countess Manvers, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Abercromby, and Lady Molesworth.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Amyatt-Burney, Edward Amyatt, to be Rector of Rowner. Bathe, S. B., Rector of Corley; Vicar of St. George's, Kidderminster. Colyer, John Edmeades; Vicar of Ilfley, Oxon. Dickson, F. J.; Vicar of Bispham, Lancashire. Gowring, G. J.; Rural Dean in the Deanery of Crewkerne. Hoare, Ernest Villars; Vicar of Fenny Stratford, Bucks. Longden, William George; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, South Norwood. Mander, Josiah; Vicar of Stoke, Oxfordshire. Petherick, George William; Rector of St. Bartholomew's, Salford. Stott, Jonas; to the Consolidated Chapel of Blonsdale-cum-Farndale. Wigram, W.; Rector of St. Andrew's, Hertford. Wilkinson, Joshua; Vicar of Godmersham. Williams, Charles Nathaniel; Rector of Sutton Valence with East Sutton. Winterley, Charles Irvine; Vicar of Sibbertsworth with Coldred. Woodman, Thomas; Rector of Kirby-in-Ashfield, Notts.—*Guardian*.

The parish church of St. Mary, Honiton Clist, which has been thoroughly restored, under the superintendence of Mr. William White, was reopened for Divine service last week.

The Church of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, which has been restored, was reopened by the Bishop of Winchester on Thursday week. The congregation consisted of the bona fide poor of the district, many of the women present having children in their arms.

By the courtesy of the Lord Mayor, the Additional Curates Society will this year hold its anniversary meeting, under his presidency, at the Mansion House. The meeting is announced for June 12, and the speakers already secured are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of the diocese, the Bishop of Peterborough, and Canon Gregory.

The Rev. Norman Frederick McNeill, M.A., who has been appointed to the stipendiary curacy of the Church of St. Paul, Prince's Park, Liverpool, officiated for the first time on Sunday. The *Liverpool Mercury* says that the rev. gentleman, who is one of the sons of the late Dean of Ripon, is perfectly blind, and read the service from a "raised" prayerbook.

Mrs. Moorhouse, wife of the Bishop-designate of Melbourne, and daughter of the late Canon Sale, Vicar of Sheffield, last week laid the foundation-stone of a church which is to be built at Dyer's-hill, in that town, in memory of her father. The edifice, which will cost £8700, is to accommodate 680 adults and 120 children. Amongst those who were present at the ceremony was the Archbishop of York, who paid a warm tribute to the memory of Canon Sale.

Last week the parish church of East Knoyle was reopened, after a careful restoration, which had been effected by Mr. A. Blomfield, at a cost of about £1000. A plate affixed to the south wall of the chancel bears the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., for forty years Bishop of Winchester, patron of this living, this chancel and church have been restored by the Rev. R. N. Milford, M.A., Rector, and Emily Sarah Frances, his wife. May, 1876." The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The charming little parish church of Glanvilles Wootton, Dorset—thanks chiefly to the munificence of Mrs. Dale and her two sons, Mr. William and Mr. Edward Dale, and to the zealous co-operation of the Rector, the Rev. J. S. Woodman—has been brought back into very much the same condition as that in which it left the builder's hands. The special feature of the church is the chantry, a beautiful work of the Decorated period, and supposed to have been originally a separate building. The restoration has been executed by Mr. Crickmay, of Weymouth. The church was reopened by the Bishop of Salisbury, who preached from St. Luke vii. 1.

The Rev. A. G. Hogg Harding, on his quitting Stratford-on-Avon for the incumbency of St. Patrick's, Cromwell-road,

South Kensington, has been presented with a communion-bag, containing every requisite for private celebrations of the holy communion—the chalice, paten, cruets, candlesticks, &c., all of standard silver.—A testimonial (consisting of a handsome timepiece of Egyptian design and side ornaments of a corresponding character), subscribed for by the parishioners of Littleover, Derby, and a silver-mounted inkstand, the offering of the choir, have been presented to the Rev. W. B. Buckwell, for twelve years past the Vicar of Littleover, and to Mrs. Buckwell, upon the occasion of their leaving the parish.

Christ Church, Beckenham, which will accommodate 800 persons, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on Saturday last. The Primate, who arrived at Beckenham Junction at half-past two o'clock, accompanied by the Rev. Crawford Tait, M.A. (his chaplain), at once drove to the Cedars—the residence of Colonel Lea Wilson, where a large party had been invited to meet him at luncheon. The gallant Colonel not only presented the site for the church, but his donations towards the building amount to £2500. The consecration took place at four o'clock, and the Archbishop preached from Psalm xxvi. 8, "Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where Thine honour dwelleth." The church has cost between £7000 and £8000. The Rev. William Welsh is the first Incumbent.

The annual meeting of clergy and churchwardens in connection with the Bishop of London's Fund was held, on Monday afternoon, at Sion Chapel, under the presidency of his Lordship, who stated that the fund had been in full operation for twelve years, and that of the million sterling for which the public had been asked when it was established, in order to meet the spiritual necessities of the metropolis, more than half that amount had been received and expended. One hundred and twenty new churches had already been built, five more were nearly ready, and before the year was over there would be certainly two and probably three more completed. An increasing number of mission-houses were being built, about 100 new schools had been erected, the number of clergymen in the diocese had been increased by upwards of 200, and the number of voluntary lay agents who assisted them, in addition to those whom they paid, had increased to a degree which far surpassed the expectations he had formed when he came to the diocese.

THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

Our two Illustrations are from sketches of a journey to Grahovo. A pause seems to occur just now in the military conflict between the insurgents and the Turks in Herzegovina; while another insurrection and war, of much greater apparent magnitude, has broken out in Upper Bulgaria, demanding an army of 18,000 Turkish troops. The resolutions of the Berlin Conference, agreed to between the three Emperors of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, for the pacification of the Sultan's dominions, have obtained the assent of Italy and France. It seems, from Lord Derby's statement in Parliament on Monday and from other information, that the British Government has declined to commit itself, in any case, to a joint forcible intervention in the affairs of Turkey. The veteran diplomatist, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in a letter of his published last week, gives up all hope of Turkey reforming itself, and urges that such an intervention should at once be arranged. One scheme proposed is that Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Servia and Montenegro, and likewise Bulgaria, which adjoins the semi-independent province of Roumania, should be formed into a neutral confederate state with complete self-government, paying only a money tribute to the Sultan. To this complexion, they say, it must come at last, and the sooner the better for the peace of Europe, as neither Russia nor Austria just now seems to be in the mood for territorial annexation.

Meantime the brave though barbarous mountaineers in the highlands of the Adriatic shore are deserving of English sympathy, if not as combatants, yet as martyrs of the cause of freedom. Their destitute families, driven into the neighbouring towns of Dalmatia, are still in great need of relief. Mr. Edward Alfred Freeman, of Somerleaze, Wells, the author of the best work of English history ever yet written, has taken up this generous cause, and asks contributions of money. We would suggest, however, that the kindest, the most effectual, and the easiest measure of relief is to take the whole population—about equal to one London parish—and ship them off to New Zealand. Two or three firms of London shipowners, such as Shaw, Savill, and Co., would readily contract to perform this service in the ensuing summer. The Colonial Government would grant a million sterling (which is a trifle to Sir Julius Vogel) for the costs of their reception and settlement, and they might have a few thousand square miles of virgin land for nothing in the provinces of Auckland and Taranaki, where the Turks would never give them any more trouble. It is scarcely likely that the "Great Powers," not henceforth including Great Britain, will adopt this practical solution of the vexed problem. But, if we are hereafter obliged to pay for another Crimean war, in consequence of its diplomatic non-solution, we shall perhaps be reminded that one week's expenditure in that sort of thing far exceeds the cost of procuring the emigration and ensuring the permanent welfare of the whole Herzegovinian people. They would, moreover, as a hardy and laborious race of peasantry, bring to New Zealand a great accession of prosperity. They would increase both the productiveness of colonial industry and its demand for our manufactures, already greater, for the numbers of its population, than in any other country of the world. But these are sordid economical considerations, beneath the regard of diplomatic interventionists or non-interventionists, assembled to concoct an ultimatum for the admonition of the Sublime Porte.

The appointments are gazetted of Sir Bartle Frere as a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and of Lord Suffield as a Knight Commander of the order.

Mr. Heath's charming work on fern culture, entitled "The Fern Paradise," which was favourably noticed a few months ago in this paper, has, we perceive, reached a second edition.

Mr. Henry Kingsley, the popular novelist and littérateur, died on Wednesday afternoon, of cancer in the throat, at his residence at Cuckfield, Sussex. His last work, "The Grange Garden: a Romance," has just been published.

Wednesday was a day of great rejoicing at Torquay, the occasion being the launch of a new life-boat, which had been presented to the National Life-Boat Institution by Mrs. Brundret, of Manchester—the boat, in accordance with the desire of the lady, being named the Mary Brundret.

A Railway Jubilee was held at Crewe, on Wednesday, in celebration of the completion of two thousand locomotive engines by the London and North-Western Railway Company. Mr. Richard Moon, the chairman, and a number of his colleagues were present, and received a congratulatory address from the workmen. Mr. Moon subsequently opened a bazaar for church extension purposes. The whole of the workmen, nearly seven thousand in number, received a holiday, and paraded the streets, accompanied by half-a-dozen brass bands.

A JOURNEY INTO THE HERZEGOVINA.



INSURGENT HOSPITAL AT GRAHOVO.



HIRING GUIDES AT GRAHOVO.



SALONICA, THE SCENE OF THE MASSACRE OF THE GERMAN AND FRENCH CONSULS.

THE MURDER OF CONSULS AT SALONICA.

The affair of the 6th inst. at Salonica, where Mr. Henry Abbott and M. Paul Moulin, the French and German Consuls, were slaughtered by a furious Mussulman mob, was related in this Journal; and we mentioned, last week, that six of the rioters and murderers had been condemned and put to death. The funeral of the Consuls took place in an orderly manner. Among persons in Germany and France connected by mercantile business with the Levant this unhappy event has caused very great uneasiness. If such an outrage can occur in a half-Europeanised town, at a port and commercial emporium of some importance, the life and property of the Franks, it is thought, cannot be very safe in any part of Turkey. The apprehensions awakened by this consideration are aggravated by the circumstance that the perpetrators are a small minority at Salonica, there being only 10,000 Mohammedans in the town, against 40,000 Jews and 30,000 Greeks. Indeed, for such a deed to have been possible in a place so little Turkish in itself and so easily accessible to European interference, is a proof that the ruling race of the Ottoman empire must have been fully excited by the events of the last few months.

The forces representing foreign Powers in Turkish waters are the largest ever assembled. Russia has the frigate *Svetla*, commanded by the Grand Duke Alexis. There are three Italian ironclads, the *Venezia*, *Palestro*, and *Maria Pia*, under the command of Rear-Admiral Viry, and the despatch-vessel *Messaggio*. The Austrian ironclad *Radetsky* has arrived, and will be followed by two or three more vessels. Three French ironclads and one despatch-vessel, with Admiral Jaures in command, have arrived; and two Greek ironclads, the *Salamis* and the *Georgos*. The German squadron consists of the *Nautilus* gun-boat, the *Medusa*, iron-clad frigate, and the *Comet*, gun-boat; but the Kaiser, *Deutschland*, *Kronprinz*, and *Friedrich Karl*, ironclads, and the despatch-vessel *Pomerania*, representing a force of 2570 men, with sixty-nine guns, will now proceed to Salonica under command of Admiral Batsch. Germany will at the end of this month be represented by eight vessels of war.

We present a view of the Turkish seaport town of Salonica, from a sketch by Sir John Cowell, which has been kindly lent to us for this occasion.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 25.

The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies of the various proposals for an amnesty has closed, as was generally anticipated, by their utter rejection by overwhelming majorities. On Thursday last the veteran Republican, M. Raspail, made a long speech in support of his proposition for an absolute amnesty; but this proposition was speedily rejected by 394 votes to 52. M. Marcon, who spoke of the Commune as "an historical error," brought forward a modified proposal suggesting that clemency should be extended to all those whose offences, although committed against common law, had been inspired by their political views. But M. Dufaure, after speaking at length on the fair way in which the trials of the Communists had been conducted, and stating that the Government would be clement to men who had been driven into their ranks by poverty, stoutly declared that no such leniency would be extended to the writers and pamphleteers to whom so much evil was due. M. Floquet supported M. Marcon's proposition, which he stated would find favour in the eyes of the army; but it was rejected by an immense majority. On Friday, after a personal squabble between M. Robert Mitchell and the younger Raspail with reference to interruptions made during the speech of the latter's rather the day before, M. Margue brought forward his proposition, which was that an amnesty should be granted to those guilty of purely political offences. M. Leblond, the reporter of the Commission, having defended the decision of that body, which was that no amnesty should be granted, but that mercy should be freely extended, M. Margue's proposal was negatived; and those of M. Lisbonne, M. Andrieux, and M. Allain Targé shared the same fate. On Saturday Count Duriot de Civrac and the Marquis de Castellane both attacked the Government, on the ground that the policy recommended in M. Ricard's circular to the prefects respecting the appointment of maires and municipal councillors was being too freely interpreted, and was leading to the weeding out of all Conservatives. M. de Marcère briefly defended the Government policy, and the order of the day was voted.

The Senate has twice had the privilege of attracting a crowd to listen to its debates, a circumstance quite out of the common. On Monday M. Victor Hugo delivered his long-looked-forward-to speech in favour of the full and complete amnesty. Couched, as it was, in the choicest Hugoesque, it was, as might have been expected, a fine bit of oratory, and one impossible to do justice to in summarising. A great portion was occupied by a glowing but overdrawn picture of the atrocities of the coup-d'état, the poet's concluding argument being that, as its authors were not punished, the Communists deserved clemency. The Senate listened very attentively to the speech, but at its close only six of its members voted in favour of the proposition it embodied. On Wednesday a large number of spectators flocked to Versailles to hear M. Paris bring forward his interpellation as to the sense of the 8th article of the Constitution, which is interpreted very differently by Republicans and Conservatives—the former holding that the revision, which is to take place in 1880, only relates to Republican institutions, and the latter that it is to affect the form of government. M. Dufaure, in reply, said that it was useless and dangerous to discuss such a question at present, and the subject was suffered to drop.

The supplementary elections on Sunday proved very favourable to the Bonapartists, the returns of MM. Cuneo d'Ernano, Peyrouse, and Haentjens, and of the Duc de Feltre having been accomplished. On the other hand, the Legitimists have sustained a crushing defeat, no less than six seats which they formerly occupied having been wrested from them by Republican candidates, among whom figures M. Guyot Montpayroux. Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter to his constituents thanking them for his return and declaring that he loyally and sincerely admits the Republic as the only form of government possible in the present situation of France.

A meeting of Bonapartist deputies took place on Saturday, at which it was decided to vote in favour of proceedings being taken against M. Rouvier on the motion for his prosecution being brought forward. This scandal is exciting much attention.

Michelet's funeral passed off quietly enough on Thursday, despite a gathering of several thousand people. Numerous deputations from literary, scientific, and educational institutions were present, together with many prominent members of the artistic and literary world. MM. Berrot, Laboulaye, and Challemeil Lacour were amongst those who spoke over the grave. Religious ceremonies were entirely dispensed with. The banquet offered in commemoration of the occasion by the students of the Quartier Latin to their foreign brethren, and

to which some two hundred and fifty persons sat down, almost culminated in a disturbance, in consequence of the Amnesty question being brought forward in some of the speeches; but, happily, the storm blew over. M. Esquiros was buried on Sunday, at Marseilles; and in this case, too, despite the immense gathering of spectators, perfect order prevailed.

The Prix de Diane (French Oaks) was run for at Chantilly on Sunday, the fine weather helping to attract an unusually large number of spectators. M. Fould's *Mondaine*, an outsider, against whom 12 to 1 had been laid, proved the heroine of the day.

Marshal MacMahon has taken up his quarters at Versailles for the rest of the session. The Marshal and Madame MacMahon attended at the Madeleine, on Monday, the marriage of the Comte de Caumont la Force and Mlle de Maille.

ITALY.

There was a grand reception on Monday night at the residence of Sir A. Paget, in Rome, to celebrate his being raised to the rank of British Ambassador. Representatives of the Royal household and the Princes of Piedmont, the high dignitaries of State, and the members of the diplomatic body, were present.

SPAIN.

The King signed a decree, yesterday week, authorising the introduction of a bill for the abolition of the fueros.

A meeting of Spanish bondholders was held, yesterday week, at Madrid, at which the draught of a proposal for the unification of the National Debt was submitted. It will be laid before the delegates of the foreign bondholders as soon as they arrive in Madrid.

The debates of Congress on the new constitution have advanced as far as article 85, which provides for the yearly presentation of the Budget.

HOLLAND.

The King has been entertaining at his chateau of The Loo a number of composers and distinguished musicians. Among them were Signor Verdi, M. Ambroise Thomas, and M. Gevaert, the director of the Brussels Conservatory of Music.

The statue of Jan Rudolph Thorbecke, the celebrated Dutch statesman and public writer, was unveiled last week, with much ceremony, at Amsterdam.

BELGIUM.

By a vote of 58 against 32, the treaty entered into with Holland in regard to the Kertch port of Terneuzen was, on Wednesday, rejected in the Chamber of Deputies.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William attended a dinner given by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, on Wednesday, in honour of the birthday of Queen Victoria. The entire personnel of the British Embassy were present, the married gentlemen bringing their wives.

In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet the Imperial Railway Bill was read, last week, the first time, after a long debate, by 57 votes against 26.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations on Thursday week. In reply to the speeches of their respective presidents, his Majesty said:—Events in the East have only strengthened the decision to draw still closer the relations existing between the three empires. I trust that the united efforts of these three empires, as also those of the other friendly great Powers, will succeed in maintaining the peace of Europe. I hope that the efforts to uphold the Porte in the work of pacification will not remain without success.

Count Andrassy delivered a statement with regard to Eastern affairs in the meeting of the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation, on Saturday, at Pesth. He expressed his convictions that peace would be maintained, and that England would ultimately join the Powers when their intentions were clearly manifested to her. He rejected the idea of any occupation of the revolted provinces by Austria. Count Andrassy made a statement, on Tuesday, before the sub-committee of the Hungarian delegation similar to that delivered by him to the committee of the Austrian delegation. He laid stress upon the united attitude of the Powers, and said he neither desired a military occupation of the insurgent Turkish provinces nor the assembling of a Congress, but, by upholding the *status quo*, aimed at an amelioration of the existing state of things and the safety of the frontier territory. The sub-committee passed a unanimous vote expressing confidence in the Minister.

At a joint sitting of the Delegations, held on Wednesday, the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs were adopted, Dr. Hirbst having declared, with the assent of Count Andrassy, that the vote would not be considered a vote of confidence. The Delegations approve of the objects of Austria's foreign policy as stated by Count Andrassy, and refrain from criticising the means by which it is being carried out.

AMERICA.

Unanimous approval of Mr. Fish's reply to Lord Derby's last note on the Winslow extradition case was expressed at the sitting of the American Cabinet Council on Tuesday.

The President has nominated Mr. Pierrepont, the Attorney-General, Minister to England. Judge Taft, Secretary of War, is to be Attorney-General; and Mr. J. Donald Cameron, son of the senator from Pennsylvania, is to be Secretary of War. The three nominations were confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Orth, United States Minister at Vienna, has resigned his post, and Mr. Edward F. Beale, Washington, has been nominated by the President in his room.

The Senate has agreed to the resolution passed by the House of Representatives requesting President Grant to intercede with our Government for the pardon of the Fenian Condon.

The House of Representatives has passed the Naval Appropriation Bill, largely reducing the expenditure under this head.

Fresh charges having been made against General Schenck with regard to the Emma Mine, the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States has delayed its report, to allow the General to answer them.

The New York papers publish despatches from the Black Hills stating that the miners in that district are being attacked by hostile Indians, and that a detachment of Federal troops is advancing against them.

INDIA.

On Wednesday the Corporation of Bombay unanimously adopted an address congratulating the Queen upon the assumption of the title of Empress of India.

The excavations at Olympia have been suspended till the autumn.

General Salomon, a black man, has been proclaimed provisional Dictator at Aux Cayes, Hayti.

The Livingstone East African Mission party of the Established Church of Scotland and several members of the mission of the Free Church of Scotland sailed, on Tuesday, in the colonial steamer *Windsor Castle*, on their way to Zambesi.

The Parliament of British Columbia, after having rejected a resolution censuring the Government, has been prorogued.

It is announced from Simla that Mr. Grosvenor and his party arrived at Manwyne on the 8th, and that they were joined by the British escort on the 12th inst. All were well. They were expected to reach Bhamo on the 21st.

The Mediterranean squadron is to be reinforced by four ships—the *Monarch*, *Rupert*, *Raleigh*, and *Sultan*—which leave for Malta on Saturday morning. The Channel Squadron is also to be strengthened.

Her Majesty's Government has given orders to Commodore Sir W. Hewett and the officers under his command that no blockade of the seacoast of Dahomey shall be established till after June 30 next. In his despatch the Commodore declared his intention of beginning the blockade on June 1.

An excursion party of 1500 Ancient Druids, Odd-Fellows, Foresters, Hearts of Oak, and other friendly societies visited Boulogne, on Monday, with bands of music, banners, and regalia, and, on landing, were received with friendly demonstrations by ten local societies.

The Challenger, Captain Thomson, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday night, having completed her voyage of scientific exploration round the world. She left Spithead on Dec. 21, 1872, Captain Nares being then in command. On his appointment to the command of the Arctic Expedition he was succeeded by Captain Thomson. The total length of the voyage has been 68,184 miles.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

This establishment claims first mention this week, on account of the specialty of Saturday, when the Italian version of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was revived, after six years' interval; and with a repetition of what was formerly, and is again, a chief point of interest in the performance. The charm of Madame Nilsson's impersonation of the gentle peasant girl Alice is still remarkable, both in its vocal and its dramatic aspect. The arias "Vanne, disse al figlio mio" ("Va, dit-elle"), and "Nel lasciar la Normandia" ("Quand je quittais la Normandie"), were given with great purity and delicacy of voice and style; while, in the great scene at the cross, and the final trio in which the principle of good, as embodied in Alice, prevails over that of evil, personified in Bertram, and rescues Robert from destruction by the fiend—the fervent sentiment and dramatic power of the artist were again, as heretofore, manifested with special effect.

As the Princess Isabella, Mdle. von Elsner made her first appearance in England. This lady possesses a high soprano voice, of considerable compass; and has much facility in the execution of bravura passages, together with the command of a very good shake. It would seem that her best capabilities are in music of the brilliant style, such, indeed, as is most of that which is assigned to the character. This was given with much success by Mdle. von Elsner, particularly in the aria "In vano il Fato" ("En vain j'espère") and in prominent passages of the finale to the second act. In the cavatina, "Roberto, oh tu che adoro" ("Robert, toi que j'aime"), there was some want of sentiment and feeling. Signor Stagno, as Robert, sang very artistically, and was much and deservedly applauded, especially in his delivery of the solo "Sorte amica" in the first finale, in the cloister scene, in the duet with the Princess, and in other concerted pieces. Herr Behrens's resonant bass voice told well in the music of Bertram, and Signor Rinaldini was a satisfactory representative of the peasant Rambaldo, subordinate parts having been sufficiently well filled. The very clever dancing of Mdle. Katti Lanner as the principal nun in the cloister scene was an important feature therein. The scenery (by Mr. W. Beverly) and the costumes and stage appointments are splendid; and the admirable execution of the elaborate orchestral accompaniments by the fine band directed by Sir M. Costa is a predominant and all-important accessory to the general effect. There was a very large attendance on Saturday, and there can be little question that this fine revival of Meyerbeer's great work will prove highly attractive. It was announced for repetition on Thursday.

On Tuesday another event occurred at the Drury-Lane Opera, where M. Faure then appeared for the first time under Mr. Mapleson's management, his London performances having been hitherto at the Royal Italian Opera-House, with the exception of his engagement at Drury-Lane Theatre during Mr. George Wood's brief lease, in 1870. The work given for M. Faure's reappearance was "Faust," in which the Mephistopheles of that artist has, on many occasions, been a remarkable feature in the cast at the Covent-Garden Opera. Again on Tuesday, amid his new surroundings, M. Faure displayed those special powers, vocal and dramatic, which had often before been admired and commented on. The cast was otherwise as recently noticed, including Madame Christine Nilsson as Margherita, Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Siebel, Signor Stagno as Faust, Signor Del Puente as Valentino, &c. This (Saturday) evening M. Faure is to make his second appearance, as Assur in "Semiramide," the other characters in which are to be filled as on its recent performances. "Robert le Diable" was to be repeated on Thursday, "Norma" having been the other opera of the week, on Monday.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The performances at this house since our last notice have been all repetitions of operas previously commented on. Monday brought back Signor Nicolini as Raoul, in "Les Huguenots," the cast of which was in other respects also as on former occasions. On Tuesday "Tannhäuser" was repeated, on Wednesday the opera was Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta," with the incomparable performance of Madame Patti as the heroine and other features the same as last season, with the exception of the sudden substitution of Mdle. Cottino for Mdle. Bianchi as Stefano, in consequence of the indisposition of the latter. For Thursday Rossini's "Tell" was announced; for Friday, "Le Nozze de Figaro;" and for this (Saturday) evening "La Traviata," with Madame Patti as Violetta.

The second Floral Hall Concert of the season took place last Saturday afternoon, and included many attractive performances by the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera, among whom were Madame Adelina Patti, Mdle. Marimon, and Mdle. Thalberg.

The annual service of the London Gregorian Choral Association was held, on Thursday week, at St. Paul's Cathedral, and drew, as usual, a large congregation, including Earl Beauchamp (president), the Earl and Countess of Bective, Lord Henry Scott, M.P., and Earl Nelson. The choristers numbered nearly 1200, and were assisted by an orchestra of brass and stringed instruments. The best of the choral effects were in the "Magnificat," the harmony of which was by Bach, and in the anthem, "What are these that are arrayed in white robes?" (Stainer). Many of the congregation joined in the singing. Besides the choristers, there were present 200 clergy-

men, including Bishop Jenner and the Dean of Manchester. The precentor was the Rev. T. Helmore, M.A., and Mr. C. Warwick Jordan presided at the organ. The sermon was preached by Canon Gregory.

The Alexandra Palace Friday concerts began last week. At the first concert the attractions were Mdle. Mehlig (piano-forte), Herr Mossek (violin), and Herr Henckeroth (solo trombonist to his Majesty the King of Holland). A successful first appearance was made by a young contralto singer, Miss Brama, a pupil of Signor Traventi; and the concert included, besides vocal music, orchestral selections played by the Palace band, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill, assisted by Mr. Fred. Archer at the piano-forte. It was a good beginning of what will probably be an interesting series of summer entertainments.

A morning concert was given, last Saturday, at St. James's Hall, by Herr Anton Rubinstein and Herr Wieniawski, in which the remarkable piano-forte performances of the former and the skilful violin-playing of the latter were heard, both singly and in association. Herr Rubinstein played a selection from his "Miniatures" and a valse caprice of his own with wondrous powers of execution, and Herr Wieniawski's solos were his polonaise (No. 2), Tartini's "Le Trille du Diable," and a reverie by Vieuxtemps; the two artists having been associated in Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata. The programme also comprised a quartet by Haydn, finely led by Herr Wieniawski (in association with MM. Wiener, Holländer, and Lasserre), and vocal solos contributed by Mdle. Thekla Friedländer.

As we stated some weeks ago, the Philharmonic Society gives this season ten performances instead of the usual series of eight, two afternoon concerts having been added to this year's scheme. The first of these took place on Monday, when the selection included a movement entitled "Wallenstein's Camp," an extract from a symphony by Herr Rheinberger, who had previously been made favourably known here by some piano-forte works. The piece now referred to is full of character and interest, the instrumentation being throughout highly skilful and effective. The old tune "Wilhelm von Nassau"—a Netherland war-song of the time of the Reformation—is introduced and treated with much ingenuity. The other orchestral pieces in Monday's programme were Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Naiades," and Beethoven's pastoral symphony; the instrumental selection having comprised Mendelssohn's "Serenade" and "Allegro Gioioso," for piano-forte (with orchestra), finely rendered by Mr. Charles Hallé, who also played two unaccompanied solos—Chopin's eighteenth nocturno, and polonaise in A flat. Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Trebelli-Bettini. M. Cusins conducted.

At the concert of Miss Josephine Laurence, which took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, that young lady's piano-forte playing was a special feature. This was displayed with much success in Beethoven's solo sonata in A flat (with the funeral march), Chopin's scherzo in C sharp minor, and in the piano-forte part of Beethoven's trio in E flat (op. 70) in association with Herren Straus and Daubert. These and other features made up an interesting concert.

The concert given by Madame Christine Nilsson, on Wednesday afternoon, at St. James's Hall (in aid of the building fund of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat), comprised several of her own charming performances, in well-known pieces, including two of those characteristic national Swedish airs which she renders so admirably. An encore was replied to by giving another of these lieder. Two pleasing songs by Mr. J. W. Davison—"I Fear thy Kisses" and "Sweet Village Bells"—received their full expression from Madame Nilsson's delivery, and the second had to be repeated. Her other solo was "The Serenade," by Braga. Balfe's trio, "Vorrei parlar" (from "Falstaff"), was admirably sung by Mdle. Titieni and Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Nilsson; other vocal performances having been contributed by the two first-named ladies, Signori Stagno, Rota, and Foli, and Herr Behrens. Mr. Charles Hallé played some piano-forte solos, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan conducted the concert. From the very large audience assembled, it may be hoped that the praiseworthy object of the concert will be materially forwarded.

Madame Edna Hall (favourably known as a concert and oratorio singer) gave her matinée on Wednesday, when she was assisted by several eminent performers.

The last but one of Herr Rubinstein's piano-forte recitals took place, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday afternoon, when his programme comprised pieces of his own composition, besides Weber's sonata in A flat, Beethoven's in C minor (op. 111), studies by Thalberg, Henselt, Chopin, &c.

The second concert of the sixth season of the Welsh Choral Union took place, on Thursday evening, in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music. The selection consisted chiefly of national music of the Principality.

The annual juvenile choral festival of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association takes place at the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday), when about 4000 voices will be assembled—the conductors being Messrs. Proudmann and McNaught.

The third New Philharmonic Concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when Herr Rubinstein is to play his fourth piano-forte concerto, in D minor.

That meritorious vocalist Miss Alice Fairman gives a morning concert, at St. George's Hall, next Wednesday, when she will be assisted by several other eminent performers.

Mr. J. B. Welch's third annual concert is to take place, on Thursday evening next, at St. George's Hall, with a programme of much interest, comprising the names of some excellent artists.

Madame Sainton-Dolby has announced, for June 14, at St. James's Hall, the first performance in public of a cantata of her own composition, entitled "The Legend of St. Dorothea." M. Sainton is to conduct, the band being that of Her Majesty's Opera, and the chorus consisting of members of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The provincial tour of the Carl Rosa Opera Company concluded on Saturday, at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. A new English opera, composed by Mr. F. Cowen, will, with other novelties, be produced at the autumnal London season of the company, which will begin at the Lyceum Theatre on Sept. 9, and extend over three months.

THEATRES.

SIGNOR ROSSI AS ROMEO.

On Wednesday, Signor Rossi essayed his fourth Shakspearean character—that of Romeo. The public will be surprised to hear that it is his most successful part. The actor appears to be anxious to prove that he can personate equally well the young as the old, and, certainly, in both he shows great versatility. His Romeo was admirably made up, giving to his countenance the semblance of youth, and his figure was so suitably attired as to maintain the illusion. Signor Rossi's sympathies go with the assumption, and the fervour and the passion of the Italian lover are manifested throughout. As usual, Signor Rossi begins at an advanced

point, and at their very first meeting he kisses Juliet. The interest of the play is concentrated on his ardour and affection; for the drama has been so condensed that he seems the principal feature in it. Juliet has, accordingly, been deprived of her three scenes with the Nurse, and the old garrulous dame is allowed to exhibit neither her physical nor moral infirmities. The character was, nevertheless, most artistically portrayed by its representative, Signora T. Daré, who simulated the age and manners imputed to it with care and effect. Nevertheless, it is on Juliet that the great effects of the play depend, and Signora E. Cattaneo secured a most remarkable success by her performance. Her appearance, costume, and acting throughout were thoroughly good, and attractive. Her balcony scene was excellent. The volubility and ardour of her love were inimitable, except in Italian; the scene came upon us with a new feeling altogether; and at the end of the colloquy there was a piece of business with the scarf she wore that threw the audience into rapture. The second act ends with their marriage. We then see no more of Juliet until the last scene of the third act, where Romeo takes his departure. In the fourth act, instead of visiting Friar Lawrence in his cell, he visits her in her chamber, and proposes the fatal plan for the adjustment of present difficulties. There are other alterations of scenic arrangement, which conduce to brevity of treatment. But the grand soliloquy is left untouched, and here Signora Cattaneo came out with unrivalled efficiency; her supernatural terrors being exhibited with a force and abandon which perfectly electrified the house. The scene in the monument presents also a remarkable variation. While Romeo is engaged with Paris, Juliet quits the tomb, so that when her lover returns to it he finds it empty; gradually turning round, he sees her standing in her grave clothes like a risen spirit. At length he discovers that she lives. But, alas, it is too late. He has taken the apothecary's draught, of which the operation has only been too honest, and Juliet kills herself with the dagger which had already slain Paris. The usual theatrical Otway-additions to the Shakspearean text are here used, but somewhat shortened. Signor Rossi must be prepared for censure on account of some of these modifications. The audience, however, received all with great enthusiasm, and he and the signora were called and recalled before the curtain. We may regard the entire performance as a comparative triumph. We must not forget to notice that Mercutio was respectably represented by Signor F. Mazzei, who in delivering the Queen-Mab speech acted its various incidents. Our custom in this respect has on the English stage been of late somewhat altered; but we were pleased to see the old manner revived.

The course of dramatic doings has become languid, and time must be allowed for the recovery of managerial elasticity. Advantage of the opportunity is taken for benefits; and for one in particular, at the Gaiety last week, in behalf of Miss E. Farren, which attracted a large audience at an afternoon performance. This lady's popularity is deservedly great. An actress of more fascination does not exist; and we were glad to witness the reward of her merits. Among the performances were the comedietta "A Model of a Wife," and Mr. Buckstone's comedy "Married Life." In this Miss Farren's talents were displayed as the contradictory wife; in other respects, too, the piece was capital. A miscellaneous entertainment followed, after which the new extravaganza of "Young Rip Van Winkle" was performed, in which Miss E. Farren again made herself conspicuous. On the whole, the entertainment provided was first rate.

The appeal at the Olympic on behalf of Sir Randal Roberts, Bart., does not appear to have been favourably responded to by the audiences, who have accused the author-actor of a want of taste, but are inclined to credit him with some ability. Miss Viola Dacre made her first appearance on the occasion in the part of Lucy Mortimer. On Monday the persevering Baronet again appeared in a new part, that of Lieutenant Kingston, in "Naval Engagements." There was manifest improvement, but no less many evidences of the mere amateur in his performance. Sir Randal has much facility of manner and utterance; but he needs elocutionary instruction, since he emphasises his pronouns unmercifully. In gesture and action he is also wanting. He should place himself at once under the discipline of a competent teacher.

At the Criterion a so-called new piece, named "Mary's Secret," has been produced, which is, in fact, a version by Mr. Arthur Mathison of a French drama already adapted by Mr. R. Webster, jun., under the title of "Smoke." The present version is inferior to the former, but is well acted and was well received.

A new drama, called "Abel Drake," was produced at the Princess's last Saturday. It is founded on Mr. John Saunders's novel called "Abel Drake's Wife." The drama is not now performed for the first time, having been represented at Leeds in 1874, and since at Glasgow. At these provincial theatres it was well received; but the London audience at the Oxford-street theatre somehow expressed their dissent—whether from the want of sufficient rehearsal or from defective construction is doubtful. The story is interesting, and, well managed, ought to make a successful play. Miss Rose Coghlan, as Barbara Drake, supported the character with courage and effect. The other artistes engaged were intimidated by the hostile attitude of the house, and, together with John Clayton, who appeared as Abel Drake, were unable to do justice to the characters. To give the piece a further chance, it has since been contracted to three acts, and now prospers much better in the estimation of the audience.

On Saturday "The Colleen Bawn" was produced at the Adelphi. The parts of Eily O'Connor and Myles-na-Coppaleen were sustained by Miss Maggie Moore and Mr. J. C. Williamson with a power and aptitude which left nothing to be desired. Mrs. Alfred Mellon was excellent as Mrs. Cregan, and as Anne Chute Miss Hudspeth showed her usual vivacity. As Hardress Cregan Mr. W. Terries was good, and as Danny Mann Mr. S. Emery was thoroughly efficient. Nor can we withhold our praise from Mr. S. Calhaem as Corrigan, Mr. J. G. Shore as Kyle Daly, and Mr. F. Moreland as Father Tom. Miss Cicely Nott appeared as Sheelah. The revival is accompanied with appropriate scenery. The new drama of "Struck Oil" now concludes the evening's performance.

A new series of plays at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham, began on Thursday, and is to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays for three weeks. Our attention is especially called to the production for the first time of Sophocles's "Œdipus at Colonus," with Mendelssohn's music; Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Genevieve Ward having been engaged for the leading rôles. We are promised several novelties, such as Mr. Palgrave Simpson's "Sciap of Paper," and Mr. Buckstone's "Married Life." Mr. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea" will be repeated.

Signor Salvini was announced to appear in "Hamlet," on Friday, at the Queen's, but too late for a notice this week.

Mr. Lyn Rayne takes his benefit at the Princess's this morning; and, as a deserving member of the stage, he has claims upon the public both as an actor and a lecturer.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The running of the Artemis colt—Mr. Baltazzi seems to be quite a second Lord Glasgow in his reluctance to name his horses—on the Thursday at Newmarket, gave additional confidence to the numerous backers of the Mineral colt for the Derby. It is quite clear that the Artemis colt is as good as Earl of Dartrey at level weights, and it is said that the Mineral colt can do what he likes with the former. However, we heard the same thing of John Day before the Chester Cup, so it will not do to believe too much. Mavis, a very nice filly by Macaroni—Merlette, who was sold at Cobham last year for only 190 gs., carried off the Second Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes very cleverly from the unlucky Midlothian, who has never won a race since he carried off the Brocklesby Stakes at Lincoln. A Selling Stakes which followed was remarkable for the heavy betting which took place upon it, Lord Dupplin supporting Polly Perkins for something like £3000; and, after all, she only got home a head in front of the useful little Beauharnais. The meeting was concluded with the Exning Two-Year-Old Plate, a very pretty finish for which resulted in a dead heat between Bruce and Winchelsea, the newly-named colt by John Davis—Belle of Kars, the latter of whom carried 5 lb. extra.

Of late years, the week before the Derby has generally been pretty quiet, and this one proved no exception to the rule. The Bath Meeting shows a steady decadence, and no Caractacus, Lady Elizabeth, Blue Gown, or Macgregor put in an appearance on the heights of Lansdown. Hellenist won the "Macgregor Biennial" in such style that he may represent Fyfield next week, and possibly defeat some of the more fancied candidates. Rosbach, who is unquestionably the best youngster we have seen in public this season, and who does great credit to Victorious, carried off two events with ridiculous ease; but, though Advance won a welter race and was made favourite for the Somersetshire Stakes, he bolted as soon as the flag fell, and took no part in the race, which fell to Slice (6 st. 3 lb.). Advance is clearly a man's horse; but we fear that, like nearly all Speculum's stock, he has shown his best form as a two-year-old. The York Spring Meeting was not particularly interesting, and the scratching of Freeman and Activity, the latter of whom was sent to York, spoilt the Great Northern Handicap. In spite of her consistently poor performances last season, and experience shows us that when mares once lose their form they very rarely regain it, all Yorkshire went wild about Apology (8 st. 12 lb.), and eventually odds of 2 to 1 were freely laid upon her. The pace was made so hot, however, that she was hopelessly beaten nearly half a mile from home, and Polonaise (7 st. 2 lb.) beat Owton (7 st. 1 lb.) by a length.

The heavy rain of the last few days has been very welcome to all classes of the community, but to none more than to trainers, who must have had a terribly anxious time of it with the ground as hard as iron. Strange to say, though two or three of the Derby favourites labour under the suspicion of unsoundness, they are all on their legs at present. Petrarch, after going back to 9 to 4, is again in immense force, and, at the time of writing, about half that price is taken freely about him. His training appears to be of a very casual nature, a day or two of walking exercise, then a good gallop, and then nothing but cantering for the rest of the week. The same sort of work, however, enabled him to play with all his opponents in the Middle Park Plate and the Guineas, so his backers ought to be perfectly satisfied. The Mineral colt gains fresh friends each day by his resolute style of galloping, and, as we said before, the Artemis colt is reported to "toil after him in vain." The position of All Heart in the betting is a perfect anomaly, as, if his two-year-old running is considered, he ought to stand at nearer 70 than 7 to 1. He is said to have been beaten by Controversy in a trial last Saturday; but the only result of this report has been to make him a stronger favourite than ever. We trust that Lord Rosebery may not find him to be a second Ladas; still we must confess to strong doubts of his excellence. Skylark is another remarkable animal. We are told by one oracle that both his hocks are curby; by another that his fore legs show signs of decay, and by a third that he has rheumatism "all round." In spite of such serious ailments, the facts remain that all his races have been won in a canter, and that he never misses a day's work; so we shall be much surprised if the cripple does not go considerably faster than those who have laid against him will care about. In spite of Julius Caesar's creditable performance in the Two Thousand, his stable companion, Forerunner, is a far better favourite than he for the Derby, and it is almost treason to doubt that he can give "Julius" at least a stone. On two or three notable occasions this season the favourite has succumbed to the outsider, and the same thing may happen again in this case. The following are pretty sure to assemble at the post next Wednesday:—Petrarch (Morris), Mineral colt (Parry), All Heart (Constable), Skylark (F. Archer), Forerunner (Webb), Julius Caesar, Hardrada (Snowden), Great Tom (J. Osborne), Wild Tommy (Custance), Braconier (Glover), Camembert, Ambergis (Jeffery), Bay Wyndham, Advance (Goater), Coltness (T. Osborne), Hellenist (T. Chaloner), Rosinante (Maidment), Father Claret, King Death, and War Office.

Gentlemen of the South v. Players of the North, which was the first really important cricket-match which has been played in London this year, took place at Prince's on Thursday and Friday last week. The scoring was by no means heavy on either side, Lockwood (40), and Mr. W. G. Grace (72) being the chief contributors, and the Gentlemen won by six wickets. Mr. Absolon bowled exceedingly well in the first innings of the players, disposing of seven of them, six being caught off him, for forty-five runs. The Cambridge University Eleven is very strong this season, and on Saturday last succeeded in beating the M.C.C. and Ground by sixty-six runs. Messrs. A. P. Lucas (13 and 54) and D. Q. Steel (28 and 65) did best for the winners. On Monday and Tuesday last All England defeated the United South of England in a single innings with eighty-four runs in hand. Mr. W. G. Grace did not "come off" on either occasion; and Mr. R. P. Smith (87) batted brilliantly.

The Civil Service sports took place at Lillie-bridge, on Saturday last, in the presence of nearly 20,000 spectators. The performances were as poor as usual, and the open handicaps, which have hitherto proved so very attractive, were quite spoilt by the extended limits. A capital meeting of the London Athletic was brought off on Tuesday evening. W. Slade won the mile challenge cup once more, cutting down H. A. Bryden, who was greatly fancied, in merciless style. The finishes for most of the handicaps were very close and exciting.

The first meet of the Coaching Club took place in Hyde Park, last Saturday afternoon, when thirty-one coaches were brought together. In the absence, through indisposition, of the Duke of Beaufort, the lead was taken by Lord Carington. About half the members lunched at the Alexandra Palace. On Wednesday last the first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club took place in Hyde Park. In spite of the wretchedly wet afternoon, sixteen drags assembled at the Magazine and made the circuit of the park, led by Lord Henry Somerset.

The first cutter-match of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club for the season resulted in a victory for Mr. Little's Fleetwing.

The date of Henley Regatta has been changed once more, and it is now arranged to take place on June 29 and 30.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY: BALL AT GUILDHALL IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Royal, international, and municipal banquets I have seen galore. For solemn splendour the feast given by her Majesty to the Czar in St. George's Hall, Windsor, was perhaps the most imposing I ever witnessed; while, for the picturesque beauty of the spectacle and the enthusiasm of the guests the *pranzo di gala* offered by Victor Emmanuel to Francis Joseph of Austria at Venice, in 1875, could rarely have been surpassed. Yet, as a combination of quaintly mediæval magnificence with modern luxury and elegance, the palm among modern pageants must be awarded to the banquet and ball at Guildhall on Friday, May 19. It was a wondrous sight; and if it *did* cost twenty thousand pounds, more or less, it was well worth the money; and the evening's entertainment will fully bear the morning's reflection of auditors and finance committees.

That the sumptuous scene would be amply illustrated in the columns of the *Illustrated London News* I had good reason to know so soon as I entered the Library at Guildhall, which on Friday did duty as a Throne Room, where the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received their illustrious and distinguished guests; for, right in front of me, stood one of the eminent artists attached to the Journal with which I have also the honour to be connected (we were both discreetly hidden from too public view by the back, broad as an Asonian rock, of a City Father); and, with much interest, I watched him transferring to his sketch-book, with almost lightning rapidity, the heads of the eminent ladies and gentlemen who, prior to the arrival of the Prince, were ascending to the dais and making their obeisances to the Chief Magistrate. My admiration seemed to be shared by a gentleman at my side in a mazarine gown and fur trimmings; and, as the eminent artist made four and a half graphic scratches with his pencil for the Marquis of Hartington, and three and a quarter for Sir Stafford Northcote, the gentleman in mazarine whispered to me, "Is that shorthand, Sir?" "It is," I replied, but with a very slight mental reservation. "Wonderful art, Sir," added the mazarine gentleman, who probably thought the artist was a reporter who was "taking" the civil things said by the Lord Mayor to the new arrivals. Yes, it is a wonderful art, indeed, that of the pictorial shorthand writer, much more difficult, and, at times, far more dangerous than the craft of the stenographer. Unless I am much mistaken, I had stood by the side of that eminent artist once before—it was at Metz, in 1870—while, in the hollow of his hand, so to speak, he made a panoramic sketch of a tremendous distance all bristling with fortifications. It was ticklish work, since General Coffinière, the *Commandant de Place*, was no admirer either of journalists or of artists, and had observed, so it was reported, that if he could only hang a special correspondent as a spy he would die happy. Some weeks afterwards I met him, a prisoner of war, at a *table d'hôte* at Cologne. He had insulted and bullied us all very fiercely when he had the upper hand; so I made him an amicable bow across the table, and drank his health in a bumper of Liebfraumilch.

The dinner at Guildhall was the very grandest of grand dinners; but, as the daily newspapers have printed the bill of fare, I will say nothing about the *tortue claire* and the *cailles bardées*, the tons of salmon and the hundredweights of venison, beneath which the tables groaned. The guests did not groan, albeit some of their number may have felt slightly over-weighted by the supplementary gifts which their hospitable hosts permitted them to carry away. Imprimis, there was the bill of fare itself, a document as big as Magna Charta and much pleasanter reading. Then there was the list of toasts, which was as long as the Monument; and the programme of the music, which was "as deep as a well and as wide as a church door." Add to these emblazoned triumphs of the chromolithographic art (as practised by Messrs. Blades), an octavo volume containing a history of the Guildhall and a bouquet whose circumference was that of a cartwheel, and you may imagine that it was a task of considerable difficulty, when the banquet was at an end, to push your way through the serried crowd of guests invited to the ball which was to follow, and struggle through the colossal crush-room into King-street. You were bound, you see, to bring the festive impedimenta away with you, in order that the wife of your bosom, who was waiting up for you (reading Mr. William Black's "Madcap Violet"), might be perfectly sure that you had been to Guildhall, and that you had not been spending the evening with the "Harmonic Cheetahs" or the "Rollicking Rams." There is no rose without a thorn; and these were not the only perils which I encountered. I am afraid that I accidentally trod upon and tore off the major part of a *robe guipure norvégienne doublée de tulle, alternant avec des entre-deux soie crème brodée de soie paille et de grappes tombantes de léger muguet crème*—I should feel obliged if M. Gustave Masson, or some equally erudite Frenchman, would translate this, for I can't—part of the ball-room panoply of the beauteous daughter of Mr. Deputy Turtledove. Nor was this all; for when, at last, I did reach the open, I fell into the midst of a howling (and, I am sorry to say, ruffianly) crowd, and right into the arms of a tall policeman who straightforward collared me, told me that he "knew" me, accused me of having "arf pinched is harm hoff" ten minutes before, and threatened to "run me in." To my knowledge, I had never seen the man before in my life; but, had I not been succoured by a mounted inspector of police who *did* know me, things might have gone hard with me, and I might have passed the night in a cell of the Bow-lane police station. I don't think that I was precisely amenable to a charge of being "drunk and disorderly;" but I can't help fancying that the constable had been taking something stronger than barley water or orange-flavoured pekoe.

In the current number of *Punch* there is an audaciously droll sketch of a group of aristocratic footmen, one of whom, in opining that the dulness of the season will disappear now that his Royal Highness the Prince has returned, alludes to the illustrious traveller precisely in that offhand and fashion, indulgence in which by a celebrated leader of fashion many years ago, led the outraged Her Appearant of the period to ring the bell and order "Mr. Brummell's carriage." If this be deemed too periphrastic a way of putting things, I may (with great fear and trembling) hint that the irreverent menial in question qualifies his Royal Highness as "Wales." Why this piece of graphic impertinence should have the title "*Sursun corda*" affixed to it I (being no Latin scholar) cannot tell. *Do* footmen speak of the great ones in the earth with so much *sans façon*, I wonder? Perhaps they do. I remember, in the year '67 (the not-to-be-forgotten Exposition Universelle period), travelling from Toulon to Paris in the special train conveying his Imperial Highness the Sultan. The carriages apportioned to the suite were inconveniently crowded; and, lest I should be left behind, I was glad enough to obtain a seat in a compartment otherwise full of the lacqueys of the Emperor Napoleon III. and the great officers of his household. I found the gentlemen in plush most diverting company, but somewhat too familiar in their conversation. For example, when we halted at early morning at Lyons for an hour's refreshment, I heard one gorgeous creature

in green and gold say to a *confrère* in sky-blue and silver, "*Où donc est Talleyrand-Périgord?*"—or perhaps it was De Gramont, or De la Rochefoucauld, or some equally lofty Duke, Marquis, or Count. "*Il est en train,*" replied the gentleman in sky-blue and silver, "*de cirer les bottes de son homme.*" The idea of a French grandee cleaning another man's boots bewildered me at first; but in process of time I began to understand that I had been listening to a choice bit of "flunkeyiana"—that "Talleyrand-Périgord" meant, for the nonce, the lacquey, and that "son homme" was the nobleman to whose service the Gallic Jeames was attached.

Yet are we often apt, I take it, to bear somewhat too hardly upon Jeames. Mrs. Lynn Linton, for instance, in a very clever, trenchant article in this month's *Belgravia*, on "Woman's Place in Nature and Society"—an article which, I fancy, will be but coldly appreciated by the majority of the fair sex, although most of the menfolk are sure to be on Mrs. Linton's side—has no mercy upon male retainers. "Anything," she writes, "which would free our houses from the hateful incubus now resting on them of a small army of abledodmen dawdling about the halls and antechambers would be a blessing, besides opening a legitimate door for woman's work of far greater value than the clerkships for which she is so fain." But, my dear Mrs. Linton, who of us (not being Royalties or great nobles) have a small army of abledodmen "dawdling about the antechambers"? Who has "antechambers" now? In Royal palaces solemn servitors in black, termed "pages," are stationed in the various corridors and *cils-de-bœuf* to give warning of the approach of Grandeur; but they do not dawdle, since they are continually on the watch. The "pages" of the middle classes are mainly boys in "buttons," who are very useful in cleaning knives and boots, and (with a great deal of ear-boxing) may be trained to wait at table. And, as regards our "halls," would Mrs. Lynn Linton like to have a neat-handed Phillis kept all day and nearly all night long in the vestibule, say, of Sennecharib House for the purpose of answering the 999 thundering double knocks, more or less, rapped during the twenty-four hours at the dual portals? Again, when a Duchess goes out in her carriage (I do not mean her brougham), there must be somebody to open the door and let down the steps for her. Would Mrs. Linton wish Phillis to stand behind the equipage, or haply ascend the box and sit beside the coachman, alighting while the carriage is waiting for her Grace, to enter, perchance, the lowly bar of the "Sennecharib Arms," and emerge therefrom with a foaming pot of beer, to be handed up to the chronically thirsty Jehu in the spun-glass wig? It is Jeames, not Phillis, who performs such functions in fashionable life. When Jeames goes back to Sennecharib House he cannot, obviously, be permitted to "eat his head off;" so he is utilised by being made to stand behind her Grace's chair at dinner, and to answer the drawing-room bell. When he has nothing to do he looks out of the window into Eaton-place. When I have nothing to do I look out of the window into Seven-dials. One cannot be always at work, and "dawdling" is, occasionally, not an unpardonable offence.

In this selfsame number of *Belgravia* there is a magnificent poem by Mr. Swinburne, called "The Last Oracle." It is a hymn to Apollo, and I confess that I read it with a shudder; not that my withers were wrung in any theological sense, but for the reason that the poet has been daring enough to make "Apollo" rhyme with "swallow," "wallow," "hollow," and even "hollo." Should the name of any Pagan deity, save Jove, be suffered to rhyme with a Saxon word? Oh, Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne! You are gifted and graceful enough, we all know, to do anything you chose in the way of versification, and we should have no right to protest if you rhymed "Ulysses" with "kisses," or "Hector" with "Mr. Fechter;" but think of the cockney bards, Mr. Swinburne—think of the desperate Philistines who, emboldened by your example, will strive to find rhymes for all Apollo's surnames—Delius, Cynthius, Smintheus, Nomion, Orus, Ismenius, Clarius, Vulturis, Delphicus, and the rest. Ben Jonson has, indeed, married "Apollo" and "follow," but it was only in the epigraph to the rules and regulations of a convivial club. The precedent set by the most musical and the most passionate of modern lyrist is a dangerous one. I dread the day when "cads" may cry,

'Oller, boys, 'oller,
For the Horacle of Hapoller.

The Prince of Wales (I can't help the prevalence of Princes in this week's "Echoes;" still, I will promise not to say anything about elephants) has entered his two Arabs for the Horse Show which is to be held at the Agricultural Hall, from Saturday, the 3rd, to Friday, the 9th of June next. In addition to the Arabs we shall see H.R.H.'s miniature and "wicked" Indian pony and the Cabul pony, whose mane and tail sweep the ground. Another "exhibit" will be the Prince's fine English charger, "Coomassie," which carried H.R.H. through India, whose portrait was engraved in this Journal in June, 1874. I am indebted for this information to Mr. Samuel Sidney, the courteous secretary and manager of the Agricultural Hall; and, by-the-way, I may mention that I am at present deep in the pleasant, and I hope profitable, study of Mr. Sidney's able, exhaustive, graphically-written, and as graphically illustrated, "Book of the Horse." One could scarcely have a better *locale* for reading the work—especially the portion relating to horsemanship—than a balcony at the Grand Hotel, Brighton; and it is in such a balcony (on the sixth floor) that I am at present intent on things equine, taking now a dip into Sidney and now a survey of the continuously cantering, trotting, and galloping procession of lady and gentlemen riders on the King's-road beneath me. Carefully do I note this passage at page 340:—"The time and fuss required to set a riding party in motion when only two or three ladies have to be fitted to strange horses and strange saddles, even if they are all practised horsewomen, is terribly exhaustive of the patience of those who are past the age of indiscriminate admiration; and when any of the fair equestrians are only half taught and timid each will require, if particularly pretty and coquettish, the assistance of two grooms and at least two gentlemen during the operation of mounting." And again:—"Some ladies never take the trouble to guide a horse. For years they ride daily, but they ride placid steeds, accompanied by some mounted man, who looks after them just as a nurse looks after a child when it begins to run alone." These are hard words and bitter, O Samuel Sidney; but who, looking down from the balcony of the Grand on the amazons in the King's-road, can deny that they are the words of truth?

A good many thousand copies ought to be sold (and I dare say have been) of Mr. Henry Blackburn's recently-published "Academy Notes," which not only comprise true and appreciative criticisms on the most prominent works at Burlington House, but are also abundantly adorned with charming little vignettes illustrative of the pictures in question. Many of these tiny pictorial references are sketches from the pencils of the artists themselves, and have been capitally reproduced by the typographic etching process.

G. A. S.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday the Earl of Derby detailed the steps taken by her Majesty's Government with regard to the pacification of the Ottoman territories now in a state of civil war. The Cruelty to Animals Bill, a measure embodying the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners on Vivisection, was, on the motion of the Earl of Carnarvon, read the second time.

Earl Grey moved, on Tuesday, the second reading of the Burials in Churchyards Bill, the object of which was to provide for the formation of burial boards, to be intrusted with the control of parish churchyards; but after a debate it was rejected. Earl Granville presented a petition respecting the condition of Dover Harbour, with a view to its being enlarged and improved, and the Duke of Cambridge hoped there would not be much delay in carrying out the work proposed. The House adjourned until Friday.

Thursday being Ascension Day their Lordships, as usual, did not assemble.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, on Thursday week, after we had gone to press with our early edition, Mr. Hubbard contended that it was inexpedient to extend the range of absolute exemption from income tax to incomes of £150, and to extend the limit of partial exemptions from income of £300 to £400, inasmuch as these additional exemptions would injuriously affect the equitable proportion in which all incomes of like nature should be assessed. He moved a resolution accordingly, and urged the Government to reconsider the subject and withdraw the exemptions. The motion gave rise to a debate, in which Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Hartington, and several other members took part. It was defeated by 241 against 121.

Only thirty-five members being present at four o'clock yesterday week, there was "no House." The last time such an event occurred was April 4, 1865.

In reply to a question, on Monday, Mr. Disraeli stated that it was not his intention to advise her Majesty to extend her Royal mercy to the Fenians now in prison. Several of the Irish members complained, and an animated debate ensued. The Premier also informed the House that the Government had declined to approve of certain proposals which had been made by the three great Northern Powers to the Porte, but that he was unable to lay the papers on the table because no information had been received that they had been officially communicated to the Ottoman Empire. The report on the amendments to the Merchant Shipping Bill was then brought up, and gave rise to a prolonged discussion, in the course of which many arguments and some amendments made familiar during earlier stages of the bill were once more introduced. The first point of importance raised was a proposal by Colonel Beresford that every passenger-ship should carry boats or rafts sufficient to accommodate all the persons on board. The proposal seems reasonable, yet it was argued that the provision of the means of saving life really adds to the danger, and Mr. Watkin Williams cited cases in which he said this happened. This reasoning satisfied the House, and the amendment was rejected by 178 to 85. Mr. D. Jenkins again raised the question of compulsory classification, but his clause was negatived by 178 to 85. The grain cargoes and the deck-loading clauses were discussed at considerable length, and Mr. Plimsoll renewed his endeavours to modify or to extend them according to his special views, but was unsuccessful, except on one point. An amendment moved by him with the object of prohibiting absolutely and entirely the carrying of all deck-loads of timber in the winter months, which was negatived by the narrow majority of eight in Committee, was carried against the Government on this occasion by 162 to 143. Various amendments were inserted in the bill by Sir C. Adderley, carrying out promises which he had given in Committee.

The questions on Tuesday were largely concerned with foreign affairs. In reply to Captain Price, Mr. Bourke confirmed the newspaper report of a treaty concluded with the Sultan of Zanzibar for the suppression of the slave trade within the Sultan's dominions. Mr. Walter James then called attention to the present position of the eighty-nine companies mentioned in the second report of the Commissioners appointed in 1837 to inquire into the municipal corporations in England and Wales, and moved for returns disclosing accounts of their expenditure and receipts. Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth having seconded the resolution, it was opposed by the Lord Mayor, who protested that the members of the City guilds were all honourable men, and quoted figures to show how beneficially they disposed of their money trusts. Sir George Bowyer also opposed the motion. Mr. Gladstone said that, sooner or later, the nation would insist upon having these returns; and he entreated those concerned to consider whether it would not be politic and wise to do now as an act of grace what they would certainly hereafter be compelled to do. At the same time, he pointed out that the resolution invited the House to act where it had no power, and suggested that Mr. James should not press his motion. Sir C. Dilke supported the motion. The Home Secretary said the subject was one which, if brought forward at all, should be introduced by the Government of the day, and only when it was prepared to go further and take definite action. The House ought not, he thought, to grant what he might call "a fishing inquiry," and he added his voice to Mr. Gladstone's in advising Mr. James to withdraw his motion. After some words from Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Pease, the resolution was withdrawn. The remaining notices of motion on the paper (eighteen in number) were called, chiefly without reply on the part of the promoters, and at a few minutes past seven the orders of the day were reached. The first was the East India (Chief Justices of High Courts) Bill, the second reading of which Sir George Campbell was moving when the House was counted out.

Mr. Macdonald moved, on Wednesday, the second reading of the Employers' Liability for Injury Bill, which was opposed by the Attorney-General, on the ground that it would be impracticable in its working and in many respects mischievous in its results. After a debate of more than four hours, the Home Secretary promised that, if the bill was not pressed, he would consent to the appointment of a Select Committee, whose duty it should be to inquire into the grievances alleged to exist, and the House consenting, the bill was withdrawn. The Wildfowl Preservation Bill was read the second time. The Irish Peerages Bill was committed *pro forma*. Leave was given to Mr. Holt to bring in a bill to make more effectual provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and to the Lord Advocate a bill to amend the law in Scotland in regard to the division of burghs into wards.

Sir C. Russell, on Thursday, inquired whether, having regard to the evidence given before the Committee on Foreign Loans, the Government intended to propose a measure for the appointment of a public prosecutor. Mr. Cross, in reply, stated that the subject had engaged the serious attention of the Government, and he was about to prepare, on their behalf, a scheme for the consideration of the House. He warned the House, however, not to expect that any scheme of the sort

would not cost money, for the appointment of a public prosecutor must lead to an increase of the expenses of prosecutions. Mr. Hunt informed Mr. Jenkins that no contract had yet been concluded for raising the Vanguard, though negotiations with that object in view were going on. Mr. Hunt also intimated to Mr. Anderson that no application for a court-martial in connection with the Mistletoe disaster had been received by the Admiralty from Captain Welch. The House having gone into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Hodgson moved to amend clause 6 by substituting a twopence-halfpenny for a threepenny income tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, on the ground that it would compel the Government to commence the financial year with a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million. After a short speech from Mr. Dodson in support of the amendment, the Committee divided, and negatived the proposal by 227 to 142. Some debate followed, on the motion of Mr. Hubbard to limit the partial exemption to incomes under £300 a year; but, though the House was cleared for a division, none took place, and the amendment was defeated. The bill ultimately passed through Committee.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Mercers' Company have contributed fifty guineas towards the funds of the school-ship Cornwall.

The Royal Dramatic College has received £50 from the Goldsmiths' Company, £50 from the Grocers' Company, and ten guineas from the Saddlers' Company.

Mrs. Crawshaw will read, in aid of the Byron Memorial Fund, a paper on "Reforms urgently needed," this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

A bazaar in aid of the Convalescent Home for Children at Tunbridge Wells has been held, this week, at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, Knightsbridge.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London it was resolved to borrow a further sum of £131,115, making up to the present time £1,974,300, to be raised by way of loan.

On Wednesday evening the Spectacle Makers' Company dined at the Albion Tavern, on the occasion of Mr. Goschen, M.P., being made an assistant of the guild.

The Crystal Palace great flower show of the season was held on Friday and Saturday last week, when a very fine collection of azaleas was exhibited. The show and the other attractions of the palace drew 11,736 people to Sydenham on Saturday.

Mr. Samuda, M.P., occupied the chair, on Wednesday, at the annual dinner of the supporters of the Poplar Hospital for Accidents. A subscription-list of about £1600, including £100 from Mr. Coope, M.P., was announced.

The Queen's Bench Division has granted a mandamus to compel the Corporation of London to distribute amongst Mr. Bonsor and other applicants the surplus of the Newgate Market Fund, amounting to about £8000.

Mr. Watney, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the anniversary dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, which took place at the Alexandra Palace. The list of subscriptions amounted to £5500, of which £2516 was given by the firm of Messrs. Watney and Co.

The friends of Mr. Alderman Owden will hear with regret (says the *City Press*) that it is not likely he will be able to undertake the duties of the mayoralty in the ensuing year. The responsibilities of the office will therefore, in all probability, fall in due course to Alderman Sir T. White.

The *Morning Post* believes that a proposition is under consideration for applying a portion (probably £100,000) of the surplus funds of the International Exhibition of 1851 to the promotion of science and the establishment, at South Kensington, of a first-class scientific library.

A cheque for £5 from the Police Reward Fund has been presented by Sir Thomas Henry, at the Bow-street Police Court to Police-Constable Isaac Moulden, 286 M., for jumping into the Thames, and saving the life of a woman who had thrown herself into the river from St. George's Stairs.

On Wednesday evening the annual dinner in connection with the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution was held in Willis's Rooms, Lord Chesham occupying the chair. In the course of the evening the secretary announced subscriptions and donations to the amount of nearly £9000.

The annual dinner in connection with the Metropolitan Free Hospital was held, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern—the treasurer, Sir C. H. Mills, M.P., being in the chair. It was announced that the subscriptions for the year amounted to over £2150.

Mr. Danby Seymour presided over a conference held in Piccadilly, last Saturday, to promote the reform of the City guilds. Resolutions asserting the necessity for full inquiry into the management of the guilds, and approving of Mr. W. James's motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission, were adopted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 80,255, of whom 34,620 were indoor and 45,365 were outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 7819, 16,933, and 25,448 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 645, of whom 408 were men, 195 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

Princess Louise of Lorne presided last Saturday at the re-opening of the Victoria Hospital for Children, at Chelsea. The hospital has been closed for some months for repairs and improvements, which have involved an outlay of over £3000. The Marquis of Lorne and the Bishop of London were present; and addresses were delivered by Earl Cadogan, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. One result of the enlargement is an increase in the number of beds from fifty-four to sixty-five.

The execution of the four prisoners—Matteo Cargalis, aged thirty-six, sailor, who went by the nickname of "French Peter;" Giovanni Carcaris, aged twenty-one, who was known as "Joe the Cook;" Pascual Caludos, known as "Big Harry;" and George Kaida, twenty-two, who went by the name of "Lips"—who were convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the wilful murder of Stanley Hatfield, the captain of a British vessel called the Lennie, took place, on Tuesday morning, within the gaol of Newgate.

The first summer show of plants, flowers, and fruits at the beautiful gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, in Regent's Park, was held on Wednesday, and was certainly the best exhibition to which the public have been invited this year. Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck, with the Queen of Hanover and the Prince Royal and Princesses of Hanover, were among the many distinguished guests who visited the gardens during the morning. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards played a charming selection of music. About £300 was offered in prizes.

A curious question as to the validity of a condition attached to a bequest was brought before Sir C. Hall on Monday. A lady left £20,000 to purchase an annuity for a gentleman, adding words which seemed to forbid him to "sell, mortgage, pledge, or anticipate" it. Being now in possession of an annuity of £933, he sought to sell it, and set up the contention that the proviso in the will was void, as being repugnant to the absolute bequest in his favour. The Vice-Chancellor declared the proviso void, and said the plaintiff could give a good title to a purchaser.

The citizens of London having expressed disappointment at their desire to make a general illumination, yesterday week, being disapproved, it has been arranged, with the approval of the Prince of Wales and the Lord Mayor, that the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, which is to be commemorated to-day (Saturday) shall be made the occasion for the illumination.—Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" will be sung at St. Paul's Cathedral, with accompaniment of a full band, at four o'clock this afternoon, as a thanksgiving for the safe return of the Prince of Wales. The nave and a portion of the dome will be open to the public without tickets.

The annual report of the committee of the London Library, submitted at the meeting held on Tuesday, showed the satisfactory progress of this institution. The number of members has been increased as follows (allowing for withdrawals and decrease of members)—viz., eighteen life members and eighty-one subscribers, which gives an increase of £847 in the annual receipts. There are now on the books 361 life members, 750 subscribers of £3, and 318 subscribers of £2 per annum. During the past year 1830 volumes have been added to the library, and the circulation has risen to 63,486. The financial statement shows a balance of £930 to the good of the institution.

Mr. John Dixon, of 1, Lawrence Pountney-hill, E.C., writes to the *Globe* urging his fellow-countrymen to raise an enduring memorial of the Prince of Wales's Eastern visit by bringing home from Egypt and placing in the new site opened up by the removal of Northumberland House the long-proffered but long-neglected Cleopatra's Needle, which lies at Alexandria waiting the orders of our Government. During Mr. Dixon's frequent visits to Egypt he took a great interest in this obelisk. Indeed, it was he who went to the trouble and expense of uncovering the buried stone and cleaning it so that it could be photographed; and he is ready to subscribe 500 gs. to any fund which may be formed to pay the cost of its removal.

Owing to the absence of the Lord Chief Justice of England through an attack of gout, Lord O'Hagan presided over the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which was held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening. The principal toasts were "The Naval, the Military, and the Reserved Forces," proposed by Mr. Archibald Forbes and responded to by Lord Gilford, Colonel Farquharson, and Lord Waveney; that of the evening, given by the chairman and acknowledged by Lord Houghton, the president of the fund; and "The Houses of Lords and Commons," responded to by the Earl of Elgin and Sir Charles Legard, M.P. The Lord Mayor and Lieutenant Cameron replied to the toasts of their respective healths. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £1200.

At a Ladies' National Temperance Conference, held on Monday, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street—presided over by Lady Jane Ellice—a letter was read from Sir Henry Thompson. The eminent physician is of opinion that fermented liquor of any kind should be recognised as among the "luxuries," and not among the "necessaries," of life, for he believes it is totally needless as an article of diet. He does not, however, express a desire that a veto should be placed upon the consumption of alcoholic stimulants—he is quite alive "to the agreeable exhilaration which follows a moderate dose of good champagne," and is aware that "the fragrance of a fine cigar has charms for many persons." In the evening a public meeting was held in the large hall. The conference was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, on Monday—Lord Chesham in the chair—it was stated that Liverpool, in preference to Carlisle, had been selected for the exhibition in 1877, the former town being more readily accessible from Ireland. A considerable sum has been granted for a scientific investigation into certain virulent animal diseases. The offer by the Duke of Bedford of a farm upon which to make experiments relative to agricultural matters was awarded a cordial vote of thanks, especially as his Grace has undertaken to defray the entire attendant cost. An illuminated address was presented to Mr. Brandreth Gibbs on his retirement from the office of honorary director of the society's exhibitions, which he has held for more than thirty years. Lord Skelmersdale is president for the ensuing year.

The births registered in London last week numbered 2353, and the deaths 1341. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 81, whereas the deaths were 63 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 21.2 and 21.8 per 1000, declined last week to 20.1, a lower rate than has prevailed in the metropolis in any week since the end of September last. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 41 from measles, 39 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 65 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 186 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 247 to 199 in the four preceding weeks. These 186 deaths were 52 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the six weeks ending the 6th inst. had steadily declined from 415 to 271, were 275 and 277 in the two more recent weeks.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held in Burlington-gardens on Monday afternoon—Sir H. Rawlinson in the chair. The founder's medal for the year, for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery, was presented to Lieutenant V. L. Cameron, R.N., for his journey across Africa from Zanzibar to Benguela, and for his survey of the southern half of Lake Tanganyika. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in his address, pointed out that the scientific results of Lieutenant Cameron's journey had induced the Council to award him one of the gold medals of the year; for his essential merit was as an observer, and he had furnished the society with a series of over 5000 observations for latitude, longitude, and elevation. The extreme accuracy and skill with which he had used his instruments pointed him out as a model to all future travellers whose lot might be cast in the unexplored regions of the earth. The chairman also announced that, considering the great importance of Lieutenant Cameron's discoveries, the Government had decided to share the expenses of the expedition, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would in due course forward the sum of £3000 to the society. The Victoria, or patron's medal, was handed over by the chairman to Mr. Lowther, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, for transmission to Mr. John Forrest, in recognition of the services to geogra-

phical science rendered by his numerous successful explorations in Western Australia, especially for his admirably-executed route survey across the interior from Murchison river to the line of overland electric telegraph. The annual geographical medals offered by the society to the chief public schools were presented to the following successful competitors—viz., In physical geography, gold medal to John Wilkie, Liverpool College—bronze medal to Walter New, Dulwich College; and in political geography, gold medal to Thomas Knox, Haileybury College—bronze medal to W. M. H. Milner, Marlborough College.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., was elected president for the ensuing year; and Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Bartle Frere, and Admiral Sir Alexander Milne were elected vice-presidents. In the evening Sir Henry Rawlinson presided at the annual dinner at Willis's Rooms, at which toasts were spoken to by General Sir W. Codrington, Admiral Sir R. Collinson, Lord Colchester, Sir Rutherford Alcock, General Menabrea, Dr. Hooker, Lieutenant Cameron, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Napier and Ettrick, and others.—About 2000 guests replied to the invitation of the Royal Geographical Society to attend the conversazione at the India Museum last Saturday night, Sir Henry and Lady Rawlinson receiving them.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

The Great International Exhibition upon the occasion of the Centennial Festival of the United States' Declaration of Independence has not yet drawn very large numbers of visitors. The numbers daily admitted have been from 14,000 to 18,000, the higher figure reached on Saturday last. Our illustration this week is a view in one of the principal streets of Philadelphia. The guidebook published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co., which may be purchased in London at 16, Southampton-street, Strand, and another publication of theirs, "Philadelphia and its Environs," give a full and exact description—the former of the Exhibition, the latter of the city. It is well known that Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, was founded by the wise and benevolent Christian Reformer, William Penn, in the reign of Charles II., an age when Englishmen understood and practised the true principles of industrial colonisation as well as they do now.

The city is conveniently and agreeably situated at the head of the Delaware Inlet, between the river Delaware and the Schuylkill river at their confluence, but including suburban districts on their farther banks, altogether 130 square miles. It contains 130,000 houses, with a population of 800,000, the largest in America next to New York. There are one thousand miles of streets; avenues, and roads, all running at right angles to one another, at regular intervals. Those which run from north to south are distinguished by numbers; the streets which cross from west to east have names. The numbering of the former is commenced from the east side of the city, near the Delaware river, along which runs a street called Front-street, but with quays and wharves in front of it. There are about thirty streets running parallel to each other, from north to south, all perfectly straight, west of Front-street. The farthest westward are on the left bank of the Schuylkill, but other streets cover the right bank of that river. The transverse streets, running east and west, are named Market-street, Chestnut-street, Walnut-street, Locust-street, Spruce-street, Vine-street, Filbert-street, and Pine-street, from the different kinds of trees at first planted there; or Washington-street, Federal-street, and Columbia-avenue, from national and political associations; or Girard-avenue, from a munificent benefactor of the city. Market-street crosses the exact centre of Philadelphia, and is intersected by a north-and-south thoroughfare called Broad-street. The blocks of houses comprised within the precise squares formed by all these parallel intersecting streets are numbered on a plan that makes it easy to find any house in the city. In the middle business parts, at least, the divided portions of any east-and-west running street include one hundred houses, and the next portion going westward is numbered as a separate hundred. So that a person walking along Market-street or Walnut-street, for instance, and going westward, if he sees 836 among the even numbers on the south side of the street, knows that the turning of Eighth-street is behind him, and that he will presently come to the corner of Ninth-street.

Fairmount Park, where the Exhibition buildings are erected, is much larger than all the London parks together, occupying three thousand acres, three times the size of the Central Park at New York. It is beautifully situated, on both banks of the Schuylkill above the town, extending several miles up to the picturesque little river Wissahickon. The grounds are laid out and planted with excellent good taste. The buildings lately erected for the Exhibition have been described, and the ways and vehicles to approach them.

Philadelphia is an admirable example of modern utilitarian and republican civilisation, far more characteristic of the true genius of English America than the mixed city of New York. Its commercial, maritime, and manufacturing importance is yearly increasing, with the development of the vast mineral wealth of Pennsylvania and improved railway communication with the grain-producing Western States. The iron and hardware manufactures, employing more than 100,000 hands, those of paper, cotton, and woollen, the ship-building, the sugar-refineries, and other establishments, would probably flourish still better with a free trade policy; we at least can afford to hope so. Philadelphia has its noble public institutions of education, beneficence, and civic business, its University, Girard College, Academy of Natural Sciences, Academy of Music, Halls of the Fine Arts and of Horticulture, Courts of Law, and Hospitals, lodged in very handsome buildings.

Independence Hall stands on the south side of Chestnut-street, between Third and Fourth streets. We commend to the reader *Cassell's History of the United States*, by Mr. Edmund Ollier, now in course of serial publication. The narrative of those memorable transactions which led to the delegates of the Thirteen Colonies signing the Declaration of American Independence, in that famous old building, on July 4, 1776, should be studied by all Englishmen and Englishwomen in a frank and generous spirit. It is truthfully related in the work just named, of which the second volume is now in progress; and it must convince every fair and liberal mind that the English Americans of that day were unjustly treated by a bad Royal Government in this country, and that they had a right to assert their freedom, which we trust will endure as long, as firmly and happily, as our own.

We have received from Mr. Melton Prior, the Special Artist for this Journal, who was sent to Philadelphia expressly for the opening of the Exhibition, a series of Sketches of the proceedings on Wednesday, the 10th inst., several illustrations of which will appear next week.

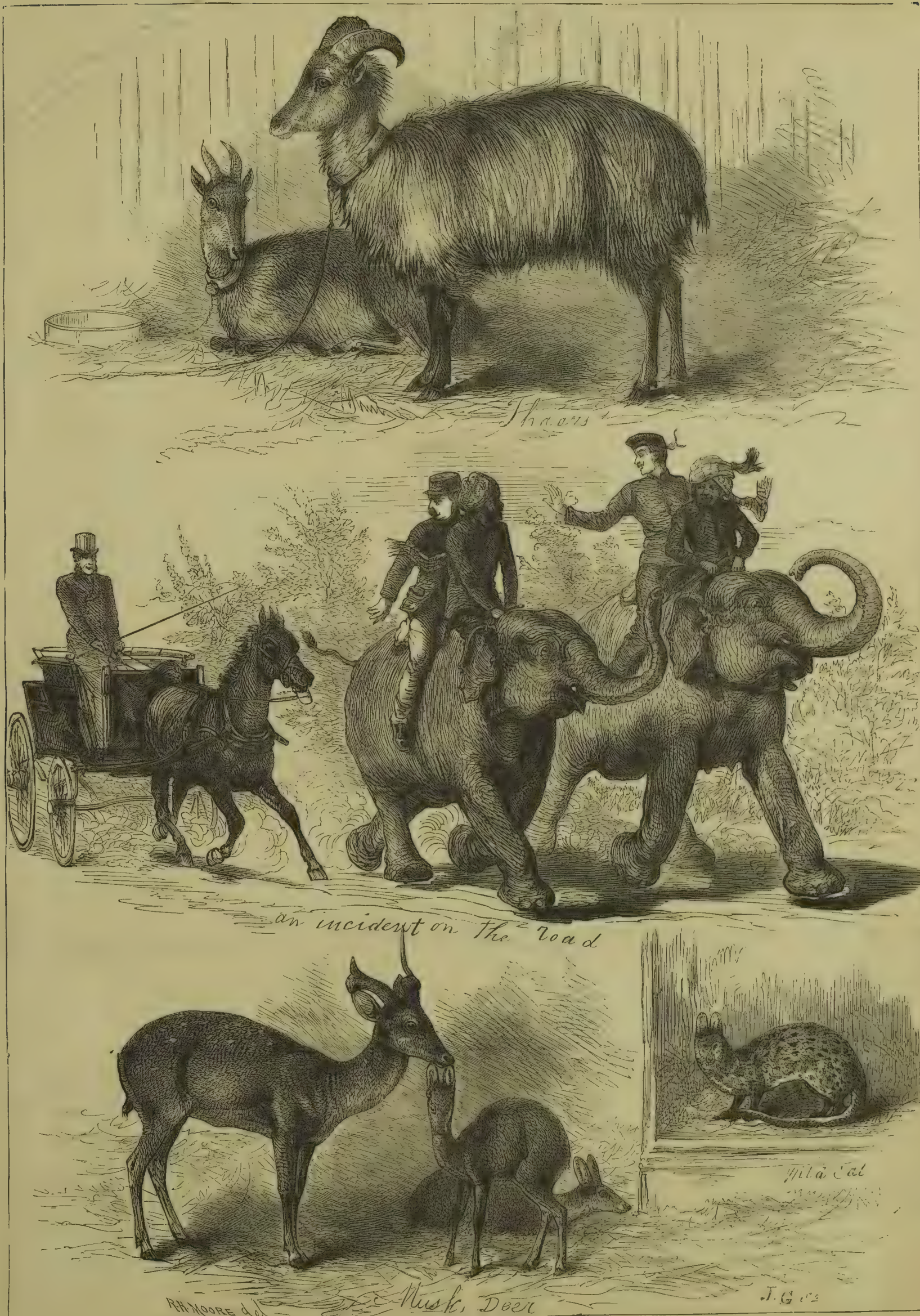
The Nottingham Amateur Christy Minstrels have presented to the National Life-Boat Institution £50, being the result of entertainments given by them in aid of its funds.

The foundation-stone of a new Masonic hall was laid in Sheffield, on Tuesday, by Brother Dr. Bartolone, in the presence of a large gathering of Freemasons.



THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION: ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ANIMALS · FROM INDIA.



THE PRINCE'S ANIMALS FROM INDIA.

The Zoological Society's Gardens have during the last fortnight possessed a great additional attraction. The collection of various beasts and birds from India belonging to the Prince of Wales, having been brought to England in the Serapis, the Osborne, and the Raleigh, is now placed, with a few exceptions, in the Regent's Park zoological paradise. A large piece of ground at the south side, to the left hand of the entrance-gate from the park, has been devoted to their accommodation. A spacious marquee has there been erected, with the Prince of Wales's standard displayed high above it, beneath which are ranged the temporary cages or dens of the larger animals of the cat kind, such as tigers and leopards, while the deer, goats, and sheep, and most of the birds, are in the adjacent open yard. Two small elephants have lodgings provided for them in a back yard; two others find accommodation at night in the gallery behind the dens in the new lion-house; but in the morning or afternoon these may usually be seen parading the gravelled space in front of the eagles' aviary and the refreshment-house. These elephants are certainly the most amusing creatures of all that his Royal Highness has brought. The smallest couple, which arrived by the Osborne are mere babies, eighteen months old, standing little above 4ft. high. They are named Rustum and Omar, those names being inscribed on their collars, and are perfectly docile, carrying children on their backs with the gentle willingness of a well-trained Newfoundland dog, whose behaviour is not unlike theirs. On board the Osborne they made themselves useful in working a machine for hoisting buckets to empty off the furnace ashes. The other two elephants, from Nepaul, are in height 6ft. 8in., and six or seven years of age. They are called Jung Pershad and Sepa Kali, and were a gift to the Prince of Wales from Sir Jung Bahadoor. They are attended by two Indian mahouts and a boy, whose embroidered caps and other peculiarities of costume, with their dusky red complexion and unknown speech, catch the attention of visitors to the gardens. Two of the regular keepers employed by the Zoological Society were at Portsmouth to meet Mr. Clarence Bartlett, son of Mr. A. D. Bartlett, the able and experienced superintendent of the Society's gardens, when the Serapis arrived in the week before last. They accompanied the larger pair of elephants from Portsmouth to London, travelling along the high road. In this journey, as may well be supposed, the appearance of those fine young monsters, must have excited some astonishment among the country people. One of our Illustrations shows "an incident on the road," when a commercial travelling agent in his gig was beaten in a race he had rashly challenged, in the confidence that he could do a better pace with the one-horse vehicle than that of the elephants.

Within the tent above mentioned, where the fiercer wild beasts are confined, the first that will be noticed are two very fine young tigers, brought from India by the Raleigh, whose names, "Moody" and "Sankey" (bestowed as a compliment to the American evangelical missionaries lately visiting London), are inscribed on the front of their cages. They were given to his Royal Highness, we believe, by the Maharajah of Jeypore. The cages for them are those in which they came from India—massive wooden boxes with iron bars in front and at the sides, and with iron rings by which they could be slung with ropes to be lifted and carried about. The tiger given by the Sergeants of the 109th Regiment at Bankipore is also to be seen here. Two other young tigers, named "Tom" and "Minnie," were on board the Serapis, and have already figured in our Illustrations, from the sketches made by Prince Louis of Battenberg on the voyage home. There is also a tiger cub, seven months old, one of the litter whose mother-tigress was shot by the Prince of Wales in Nepaul, as described in our Journal; and there is a cheetah, or hunting leopard, named P'hoool Jharri, whose service in the pursuit of game was seen by his Royal Highness at Baroda. Among the specimens of greater scientific interest, and which are comparative novelties in the Society's collection, are the pair of thaaers, a peculiar species of mountain goat, the female of which gave birth to a kid yesterday week; the musk deer, and the viverrine cat, which are also shown in our Illustrations. The visitor to the gardens will not fail to recognise the two "gaineses" or diminutive Indian oxen, named Serapis and Taurus, which used to trot about the decks of the vessel, as was represented in one of Prince Louis of Battenberg's sketches; as well as the ostriches from Aden, which were taken on board at that port, where a sailor would tuck one of the big struggling birds under his left arm, and so would climb out of the boat up the ship's side. The little oxen have been trained to draw a pretty little chariot, of crimson and silver adornment, which will give the Prince's children many a ride at Sandringham, if the Princess is not afraid to trust them in such a carriage. There is also a very small donkey, from Yarkund, fit to be the steed of either of their Royal Highnesses the younger little girls. Of the Cashmere goats, with their beautiful long hair, of the Himalayan sheep, the graceful tame antelopes, the black bears, and the tailless dogs of Thibet, or of the beautiful pheasants in the aviary department, we need not here speak in detail. The Zoological Society has been greatly favoured in obtaining the care of them. The Saturday summer promenades, with the performances of the Guards' band, will begin this afternoon.

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THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, yesterday week, gave their festive entertainment to the Prince and Princess of Wales, upon the occasion of the "welcome home" of his Royal Highness from India, with all suitable tokens of civic and public congratulation. The proceedings consisted, first, of the reception of their Royal Highnesses at Guildhall and the presentation of an address; secondly, of a dinner or banquet; finally, of a grand ball, for which last, as above five thousand ladies and gentlemen were invited, an additional temporary hall was constructed. The following description of the arrangements was written immediately before the entertainment, which is therefore spoken of in the future tense:—

"Great credit is due to the entertainment committee of the Corporation, headed by Mr. H. A. Isaacs, the City architect, Mr. Horace Jones, and the several contractors and their employes, all of whom have worked unremittingly under very difficult conditions. The additional ball-room has been improvised so as to include almost the whole area in front of Guildhall, extending to the line of Gresham-street. This construction is 160 ft. long by 60 ft. in breadth, and two stories in height, the upper floor forming the ball-room and the ground floor four broad and handsome staircases, a spacious crush-room, and a covered carriage entrance. There is a handsome façade to this temporary structure; its appearance from King-street is greatly enhanced by the front of Guildhall being masked by a painted tower and battlements. There are nine bays on each side of the splendid ball-room, defined by square mirrored pillars, which support arches of trellis-work, on which suitable climbing plants are entwined. Over the arch of each bay is an oblong Indian carpet representing a panel of tapestry framed in the marone continuations of the arches towards the line of the tented roof. These form eighteen Oriental hangings. Their gorgeous effect is much heightened by trophies of crossed flags at the junction of the looking-glass pillars and the marone continuations. Within the bays the side walls are hung with drab silk in fringed squares, on which are suspended huge mirrors. All the furniture of this beautiful apartment is of the richest tint of crimson relieved by amber, a combination which is found to harmonise admirably with the splendid shades of colour employed in the fittings of the room itself. A row of crystal gaseliers hangs on each side of the room, one to each bay; a third row hangs from the centre line of the roof, the middle gaselier of this centre line being of larger size than the rest. Within the bays and admirably thrown up by the drab background are tasteful stands of the rarest orchids and exotics, arranged with the taste that makes floral decoration in the hands of such artists as Mr. John Wills an important auxiliary of festive embellishment. From this ball-room a gallery leads to the supper-room, for which purpose the chambers of the Court of Bankruptcy have been utilised. What may be termed the principal ball-room is erected on a space that is destined for a new council-chamber. It is called the Indian Room, from its special ornamentation being adapted to remind the Prince of Wales of the scenes he has recently visited. This magnificent apartment, 70 ft. in length by 40 ft. in breadth, is ceiled with a combination of white and crimson cloth, and is hung throughout with rich light blue satin, bays being formed by columns covered with velvet of darker shade enriched by gilt cornices and mouldings. In each bay there is a noble mirror, beneath a tasteful canopy, with side brackets for lights; but the main illumination is supplied by glass chandeliers suspended from the centre line of the roof. At the end of this Royal ball-room, facing the guests entering from the library, is a beautiful arch, and within it a representation of a Hindoo temple, seen through a grove of palms and tropical plants. For sitting accommodation are placed round the room rich ottomans covered with crimson velvet and bullion fringe, statuary, flowers, and choice plants being freely employed to add to the general effect. There are drawing-rooms and other rooms admirably fitted and arranged; but it must suffice to say that the decorators, upholsterers, and floriculturists have combined to produce apartments which are infinitely creditable to all concerned."

The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family left Marlborough House about half-past six o'clock. They proceeded through St. James's Park, the Horse Guards, Whitehall-place, Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, and King-street, to the Guildhall, which was reached about twenty minutes to seven. Large crowds had congregated along the route, and their Royal Highnesses were enthusiastically cheered. Notwithstanding the request of the Lord Mayor that, in order to prevent the crowding of the streets, decorations and illuminations should be dispensed with, there was a general display of flags in Queen Victoria-street and Queen-street, and in the Poultry, from almost every building. The windows of the houses in these streets were fully occupied, and the shops were for the most part emptied of their goods and tenanted by ladies. The line was kept by a force of the Metropolitan and mounted police under the command of superintendents dressed in their new silver-faced uniforms.

The Prince and Princess, on their arrival at Guildhall, were received by a deputation composed of Mr. Isaacs, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, six of the members of the Court of Aldermen, and ten of the Court of Common Council, by whom their Royal Highnesses were conducted to the dais in the Library.

It was in the new Library of Guildhall that the reception-ceremony took place. During nearly two hours the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, supported by the Sheriffs—here occupied in receiving the guests invited to the banquet—nearly all the Ministers of State, in Windsor uniforms (with the exception of Mr. Disraeli, who was absent through indisposition), the most prominent members of both Houses of Parliament, the Ambassadors, the Archbishops and other Church dignitaries, the Judges, distinguished officers, civic dignitaries and other guests, including a brilliant assemblage of peeresses and fashionable ladies. The best-known personages in political and public life were in succession warmly greeted by the company, who, after presentation, arrayed themselves in a semicircle round the dais.

At half-past six the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs left the Library and joined the Reception Committee in the pavilion. A distant burst of cheering soon announced the arrival of the Royal party. Presently, to the sound of clarions, the Lord Mayor, followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, returned to the dais in the Library, the whole company rising and cheering heartily. The Prince was conducted to the chair of state on his Lordship's right, and the Princess to that upon his left. The address of welcome, in a gold casket, was presented. His Royal Highness, in a brief reply, said it was his highest reward and his greatest pride to have received from the citizens of London and his countrymen such a welcome at the termination of a visit which was undertaken with the view of strengthening the ties that bind India to our common country. The entertainment committee were then presented to the Prince, and the company repaired to the banqueting-hall.

The seats were occupied as assigned without the slightest confusion.

The Great Hall has not since its restoration required much aid to fit it for such grand occasions. Its architectural beauty and that of its groups of statuary were enhanced during the banquet, and afterwards, when cleared for dancing, by a profusion of palms, ferns, azaleas, roses, orchids, and exotics, which Mr. B. S. Williams had supplied and arranged. Special grandeur, both in an artistic and antiquarian sense, was given to the banquet by the display of mediæval gold and silver plate belonging to the Corporation and the ancient City companies. Many of the pieces have an historic value, and are of marvellous workmanship. A service of plate belonging to the Grocers' Company represented the collection and packing of ginger, pepper, and spices in the groves of the far East, camels kneeling under cocoanut-trees to receive their burdens. As suggestive of scenes yet fresh in his memory, this remarkable series of art objects was arranged within view of the Prince of Wales. On the centre table stood a highly-finished bronze equestrian statuette of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his uniform as Colonel of the 10th Hussars. This piece of statuary, above 3 ft. high, was modelled by Mr. Remington Clarke, for Mr. Cooper, of New Bond-street.

At the centre of the Royal table at the east end sat the Lord Mayor, in crimson velvet and ermine robe of state, with the massive chain and badge of his office. On his Lordship's right was the Prince of Wales, in a Field Marshal's uniform and wearing the Order of the Garter, the Star of India, the Grand Cross of the Bath, and other orders. The Princess sat at his Lordship's left hand. Her Royal Highness wore a light blue silk dress trimmed with roses, a magnificent diamond coronet, and a circlet of brilliants above a superb necklace, and pendants of diamonds and pearls. The Prince of Wales had at his right hand the Lady Mayoress, beyond whom sat the Duke of Connaught in hussar uniform, the Duchess of Teck in ruby velvet and brilliants, and Prince Louis of Battenberg. Near to the Princess of Wales was the Duke of Edinburgh in the uniform of a Captain in the Navy, then the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, wearing a jewelled coronet and ostrich plume; and beyond the Duke of Cambridge, in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and the Duke of Teck, in the blue of the Surrey Artillery Volunteers. The Ministers of State and other guests were seated near the Royal party, at cross tables. To the left of the Princess of Wales sat the foreign Ministers—Mussurus Pasha, Count Beust, Count Münster, Count Schouvaloff, the Marquis d'Harcourt, and the Baron de Grancey. The members of the Administration were beside the Ambassadors. First came the Marquis of Salisbury (with whom was the Marchioness), the Home Secretary, the Minister for War, the Postmaster-General, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. One of the centre tables was occupied by those members of the Prince's suite who accompanied his Royal Highness to India; at other tables sat the principal dignitaries of the Church, the Law, and the City. Extending the whole length of the hall, at the end of which was the gallery occupied by the Guards band and the artistes from the Royal Italian Opera, who sang during the evening. After the banquet came, as usual, the loving cup, and then the toasts, of which there were only five. The first was "The Queen," proposed by the Lord Mayor; and then his Lordship gave the toast of the evening, "The Health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales," which was, of course, received with loud and long-continued cheering. His Royal Highness made the following reply:—

My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am deeply touched by the kind manner in which the Lord Mayor has proposed this toast, and by the exceedingly cordial way in which this large and distinguished assemblage has been pleased to receive it. I have every reason to feel deeply grateful for the kind manner in which the Lord Mayor has alluded to my late long and interesting journey in India. I need hardly assure him or those who hear me that that journey was one which for a long time I had contemplated. It is one which I have performed with the greatest pleasure and interest, and one which I shall always look back to with the greatest possible gratification to myself (Cheers). My stay in that vast empire was, unfortunately, too short for me to have gathered from it all the valuable information I should have desired; but at the same time, although I spent but four months in India, I think I travelled about 10,000 miles during that time, and visited certainly the most interesting and most remarkable spots in India (Cheers). Although, as I have said, my sojourn in that country was unfortunately but of short duration, I know I have gathered much valuable information which I am sure I should not have been able to acquire had I not visited that country (Cheers). From the moment I arrived at Bombay in the Serapis till the day when I left it, on March 13, I was received by all classes of the community, high and low, with the kindest and most hospitable feelings (Cheers). I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to the native Princes and the native population for the way in which they received me. It would have been, perhaps, but natural if, being of a different nationality and a different religion from us, they had received me in a lukewarm manner; but, although it is not in the Eastern nature to receive Europeans with that enthusiasm which is the custom of our northern climes, I was received with a kindness which left a lasting impression on my mind, and which afforded a sure sign and proof that the Indian Empire is not disloyal to the Queen of these realms (Loud cheers). As a matter of great interest to such as are fond of travel—and no doubt many of those whom I now address are so—I can recommend nothing more strongly than that they should pay a visit to India (Cheers). Men of all professions will be gratified—the artist, the naturalist, the geographer, the historian, the antiquary, and last, but not least, the sportsman (Loud cheers). The more Englishmen travel in India the more knowledge they will gain of that country—far more than if they read books on the subject for many a long year (Cheers). The theme of India is a large one, and it is not my intention this evening to trouble you with a long speech on the subject. Indeed, it would be out of place, and I certainly should not think it right to weary you on this occasion; but I am glad of the opportunity of mentioning that I had on many occasions the great advantage of seeing a good deal of our Army and Navy during my absence from England. Much has been said by croakers of their want of efficiency; but as far as my experience goes—from what I have seen, and from the observations and remarks of those who were with me—I think we may be quite satisfied that the troops in India and the ships that guard our shores are in every respect in the highest state of efficiency (Cheers). I had the opportunity of witnessing a review of 18,000 men at Delhi, and I am not likely soon to forget the favourable impression they made upon me. Such a body of men as the native troops showed themselves to be were worth seeing—they were most splendid men in every respect; and the English troops which garrison all parts of our Indian Empire are in the highest state of efficiency. With regard to the Navy I had the opportunity within four months of seeing four squadrons—the Indian Squadron, the Flying Squadron, the Mediterranean Squadron and the Channel Squadron. Not being a naval man myself, I should not, perhaps, make any remarks on this subject, as I might be corrected by my brother, who is a naval man (a laugh); but, as far as I could see, using the eyes of a landsman, I must say I think the First Lord of the Admiralty may well be proud of the state of the Royal Navy (Cheers). My Lord Mayor, I will not trespass your attention by any further remarks this evening. I can assure you and all my countrymen that it was well worth travelling 25,000 miles, not only to gain the interesting information I have acquired, but to come back to one's home and be received in so kind a manner (Loud cheers). Before I sit down I must also thank the Lord Mayor for the very kind manner in which he has proposed the health of the Princess. After what he

has said, and the kind way in which the toast of her health was received, I need not assure you that she is deeply gratified by the kind way in which she has been received for the last thirteen years, and that she always takes the greatest interest in everything that concerns the greatness and prosperity of her adopted country (Loud cheers).

"The Other Members of the Royal Family" was responded to by the Duke of Edinburgh; "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" by the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Ward Hunt; and the last toast, that of "The Lord Mayor and the Corporation," was proposed by the Prince of Wales and acknowledged by the Lord Mayor.

Dancing began about ten o'clock. There were four ball-rooms, of which the most beautiful was that called the "Indian" room, which, with its floral embellishments and Eastern decorations, presented a magnificent appearance. The dancing, however, could only be carried on to a limited extent, owing to the crowded state of the rooms. Beneath the Indian room many of the guests were grouped, and, until the Guildhall itself had been cleared, movement from one apartment to another was nearly impossible, notwithstanding the excellent arrangements made to prevent a crush. For more than an hour the Prince and Princess of Wales remained in the drawing-room. On entering the ball-room his Royal Highness danced in a quadrille with the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor with the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh with the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Duke of Teck with Miss Cotton, daughter of the Lord Mayor, to the music of the bands of the Royal Artillery and that of the Grenadier Guards. Dancing was maintained with great spirit for several hours after midnight. The Royal party left shortly after one o'clock, and were escorted by the household cavalry to Marlborough House.

Our Illustrations represent the scene in Guildhall-yard at the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales; the Hon. Artillery Company in the act of saluting; the populace and the youngsters displaying their frolicsome temper in a less dignified manner; the ceremony of presenting the Address, in the Guildhall Library; the Banquet in Guildhall, with the customary handing round and sipping of the Lord Mayor's "loving cup;" the decorations of the Indian Ball-Room, and a general view of the grand ball.

The invitation tickets to the banquet and ball were very artistic specimens of illuminated printing. The Star of India and the Taj Mahal at Agra figure prominently in the design, surmounted by a scroll, offering a "Welcome Home." The invitation is printed over a pale blue outline of the Prince of Wales's plume and motto. The cards for presentation were executed by S. W. Rowsell and Son, of Cheapside.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the morning of the 5th; she is near Saturn during the morning of the 14th; near Mercury on the 21st; near Mars on the evening of the 22nd, and Venus on the 23rd. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	7th at 37 minutes after 0h. in the morning.
Last Quarter "	15th at 15 " 3 " morning.
New Moon "	21st at 17 " 10 " afternoon.
First Quarter "	28th at 14 " 3 " afternoon.

She is furthest from the Earth on the evening of the 8th, and nearest on the morning of the 22nd.

Mercury is an evening star till the 13th, setting on the fourth day at 9h. 17m. p.m., or 1h. 10m. after sunset, this interval rapidly decreasing to 33m. by the 9th, and on the 13th the planet and sun set nearly together, and from the 14th day to the 1st of August he sets in daylight. On the 21st he rises at about the same time as the Sun; on the 24th he rises 18 minutes before sunrise, and rises at 3h. 3m. a.m. on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 17m. p.m.; on the 15th at 0h. 5m. p.m.; and on the last day at 10h. 48m. a.m. He is in his descending node on the 2nd; stationary among the stars on the 3rd; in aphelion on the 12th; in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 16th; near the Moon on the 21st; and a second time this month stationary among the stars on the 27th.

Venus is still an evening star, setting on the 9th at 10h. 55m. p.m., or 2h. 44m. after the Sun; on the 19th at 10h. 14m. p.m., or 1h. 57m. after the Sun; on the 29th at 9h. 16m. p.m., or 59m. after the Sun. She shines with great brilliancy on the 7th; she is in her descending node on the 21st, stationary among the stars on the 21st, and near the Moon on the 23rd. She is due south on the 1st at 3h. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 30m. p.m., on the last day at 1h. 28m. p.m.

Mars is still an evening star, setting on the 9th at 9h. 49m. p.m., or 1h. 38m. after sunset; on the 19th at 9h. 34m. p.m., or 1h. 17m. after sunset; on the 29th at 9h. 15m. p.m., or 58m. after sunset. He is near the Moon during the evening of the 22nd. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 36m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 3m. p.m.

Jupiter sets on the 10th at 2h. 44m. a.m., or 1h. 2m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 2h. 1m. a.m., or 1h. 44m. before sunrise; and on the last day at 1h. 20m. a.m., or 2h. 19m. before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 5th. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 50m. p.m., and on the 30th at 8h. 45m. p.m.

Saturn rises on the 9th at 0h. 17m. a.m., on the 18th at 11h. 39m. p.m., on the 28th at 10h. 59m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th, and stationary among the stars on the 19th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 0m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 7m. a.m.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law this Easter Term:—

By the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.—Theophilus Mitchell, Esq., Univ. Oxford; George Marcus Wansbeck Hill, Esq., Univ. Dublin; Clement George Lefroy, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Frederick James Lowe, Esq., Univ. Camb.; Richard Burdon Sanderson, Esq., Univ. Camb.; John Arthur Whitaker, Esq., Univ. Camb.; Henry John Wastell Coulson, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Archibald Henry Boyd, Esq., Univ. Oxford; John Cunliffe Pickersgill Cunliffe, Esq., Univ. Oxford; William Charles Arlington Blew, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Robert Gray Cornish Mowbray, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Charles Agace Ferard, Esq., Univ. Oxford; George Cooper, Esq., Univ. Camb.; James Brooke Little, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Richard Willis Jameson, Esq., Univ. Camb.; George James Banks, Esq., Univ. Camb. Charles Alan Pyrie, Esq., Univ. Oxford.

By the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.—Joseph Charles Hughesdon, Esq.; James Andus Alanson, Esq.; Julius Wood Muir, Esq., Univ. Edinb.; Frederick Allyn Broxholm, Esq., Trinity Coll., Camb.; Henry Lumley Matthews, Esq., St. John's Coll., Camb.; Robert Hopkins Adams, Esq., Merton Coll., Oxon.; William Edward Gordon, Esq., Brasenose Coll., Oxford; Daniel Rankin Macalpin, Esq., Scots Bar and Univ. Edinb.; Angus George Milward McIntyre, Univ. London; George Le Mesurier Gretton, Esq.; Henry Augustus Chichele Plowden, Esq., and Gilbert Stuart Henderson, Esq., Univ. Edinb.

By the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.—The Hon. Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, Chief Justice of the Mauritius; Walter Reginald Crofton, Esq.; Charles William Empson, Esq., Univ. Camb.; Donald Ross Hunter, Esq., Univ. Camb.; Alfred Charles Tufton, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Eardley John Norton, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Augustus Nash, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Alfred Clarke Edwards, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Harold Freeth, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Lewis Tonna Dibdin, Esq., Univ. Camb.; Henry Walter Fell, Esq., Univ. Camb.; John Ward Baines, Esq., Univ. Oxford; Arthur Woolgar Verrall, Esq., Univ. Camb.; and Cumbupati Meenachaya, Esq., Univ. Madras.

By the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.—William Thomas Waite, Esq., Holt Scholar (1874).

NEW BOOKS.

POEMS.

The pleasures of imagination, of hope, and of memory have been sung; but those of mystification have not hitherto, so far as a tolerably wide experience can be trusted, met with a sacred bard; nevertheless, there is a certain pleasure in being mystified, as spiritualists and conjurors well know, and as may be discovered by those who will surrender themselves confidently to a perusal of *The King's Sacrifice, and Other Poems* (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The still small voice of conscience has pricked the anonymous author to write in the preface a confession that the contents of the volume are, at any rate in parts, open to "the accusation of obscurity," and to express a hope that, "if the meaning of some passages is not obvious at the first glance, a little more attention than usual, a little sympathetic effort on the part of the reader, may not be altogether thrown away." Of course, the great question is, by what measure the little is to be meted, seeing that the blessed St. Jerome lost his temper over Persius, who might have considered that the saint gave less than a little attention and used less than a little sympathetic effort. However, in the present case, to judge from that which is perfectly plain sailing, it is probable that much more than a little unusual attention and much more than a little sympathetic effort would quite repay the exertions of those who are not content with the pleasures of mystification, with here and there a gleam of light and a glimpse of the unmistakable, as when, at night, a traveller by express rushes from time to time through successive stations and reads the names upon the lamps. There is a little metrical tale called "Oakburn," which, though its semi-prose is candidly admitted in the Latin quotation at the head of it, is quite enough to create a belief that the author might compete, not unsuccessfully, with any living poet of our nationality as a writer of charming idylls. In such a piece as "Saul on Gilboa" the effect produced upon a reader is likely to be similar to that produced upon a spectator who gazes from a respectful distance at the nocturnal labour conducted in some mighty forge; a blaze and a ruddy glow there are, by which it becomes evident that the forgers are fashioning something in workman-like fashion, but what that something is beyond a mass of fantastic shapes is best known to the forgers themselves. To properly appreciate the long poem entitled "The King's Sacrifice," with its outlandish names and its transcendental flights, the mind should be attuned by dwelling upon reminiscences of Mexican history or legend; but there can be no doubt that a poet who chooses such themes places himself, as regards his chance of popularity, at a great disadvantage. The author's manner recalls sometimes that of Mr. Browning, and once or twice that of Mr. Walt Whitman; at other times it is redolent of nothing but self.

Not a Homer, or a Virgil, or a Dante, perhaps, but a very sweet and moving singer, stands confessed in *The Epic of Hades*: by the author of "Songs of Two Worlds" (Henry S. King and Co.), wherein some old, but never tiresome, themes are set to new music, embellished with new thoughts, and sung to new words in a new tongue. Here, indeed, as might have been expected from the writer of the "Songs" in three series, is English blank verse of an exquisite sort, than which the Laureate himself pens none more perfect, and here are ideas and descriptions, and fancies and traditions, and theories expressed in language beautiful exceedingly, but so plain and obedient to rule that a child almost might understand. The author wanders in fancy through that "weird land beyond the fabled river and the bark of Charon," and holds converse, or at least mingles, with the shades of Marsyas, Andromeda, Acteon, Helen, Eurydice, Orpheus, Deianira, Laocoon, Narcissus, Medusa, Adonis, Persephone, Endymion, and Psyche; and they tell him of their histories and of their phantasies as much as he can weave into a handful of delightful verse. Each subject is treated in such a way as not only to recall dear memories of the Hellenic myths, but also to suggest, independently of local and legendary associations, an interpretation of an allegory or a solution of an enigma, to be laid to heart and coned over for encouragement, warning, satisfaction, or consolation. Moreover, a moral nobleness glorifies the sentiments, from the conception of Marsyas and his heroic content to that of Psyche and her gentle mission.

Protected by the ægis of so redoubtable an authority as Mr. Robert Browning, *The Poetical Works of Laman Blanchard* (Chatto and Windus) could securely resist attack, even if any attack were contemplated; but it may be safely asserted that more interesting than the poems will be found the memoir (contributed by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold) with which the volume commences. The tone of the memoir has a savour of vindication, which is strange and somewhat regrettable in view of the saying about what is to be inferred from uncalled-for excuses, inasmuch as nobody, if memory may be trusted, ever accused the late Mr. Laman Blanchard of being deficient in any of the qualities requisite for the attainment of great literary and social distinction. But a godson and son-in-law does well, perhaps, to be jealous for the reputation of his departed relative by affinity, though it may be questioned whether, "when the time shall have come to write the history of literary England during the first half of the nineteenth century, among the first will stand the poet, essayist, and journalist" who, as Laman Blanchard, held so high a position in the esteem of his contemporaries. Unless "the history of literary England" is to run to inordinate length, it is to be feared that, so great will be the number of permanently-established authors or fixed stars, the more fugitive writers or shooting stars will stand a very good chance of being altogether disregarded or dismissed "in a lump" with a brief notice "at the end." It is abundantly evident from the volume under consideration that the late Mr. Laman Blanchard wrote excellent verses, including sonnets, more or less delicate, more or less elegant, more or less imaginative, more or less picturesque, more or less graphic, more or less sprightly, more or less witty, all eminently adapted for magazines, and it may be easily allowed that, had inclination and circumstances permitted, he might have produced a poem that would live and keep his memory for ever green. As things are, however, it is not so much upon his poetry—much of which has already lost point and interest—as upon his general celebrity and his connection with a brilliant circle of associates that his name must rely for perpetuity of remembrance. It is a pity that he did not listen to his friends, collect all his poetical effusions and have them published during his lifetime; his personal weight, and the favour with which they would almost certainly have been received at a time to which they were far more appropriate than to our own, might have been sufficient to create for them a popularity which should have lasted, but which, when the iron has grown cold and the time for striking is past, it is almost hopeless to contend for.

A notable smoothness of versification, and a pensive, melancholy mood, with a singular neatness, fitness, and simplicity in diction and description, are the chief characteristics of *The Queen of the Fairies, and Other Poems*, by Violet Fane (Chapman and Hall). They are theatrical fairies, whose Queen has her

story, "a village story," told in harmonious, murmurous, and, if the expression be admissible, ladylike blank verse. The story itself is old and, in some respects, commonplace, only too old and too commonplace; the pretty maiden entrapped into a false marriage by the bold dragon, deserted, and left out in the cold. But there are some novel accessories; and those accessories are treated with a touch of nature and with winning pathos. Rhymed and unrhymed, the verses are all graceful and musical; the music, it is true, is for the most part in a minor key, but the hearts with which that key accords the best are, if in a minority at all, in a very large minority.

It saves a great deal of trouble and of doubt when a gentleman kindly declares upon what conditions he may be regarded as a poet; and a declaration of the kind is made at the very commencement of his work in *Poems*; by Sir John Croker Barrow, Bart. (Longmans). Thus he questions and answers:—

Am I a poet? Who can say he is!
I know not if I be—I know but this—
If, to love all things beautiful on earth,
Although with love, not worthy of their worth;
And, loving them, to love the One who gave
More to the world than such a world could crave
And, loving Him, to love Him in His works,
In which His hand, however hidden, lurks;
And, loving Him, in them, to love to raise
A voice, however feeble, in His praise—
If this be poetry, and not a sham—
And this to be a poet—then, I am!

A better criticism of his compositions could not well be put upon paper, and the lines quoted are a fair sample of his style. He appears to be moved by the spirit he professes, and he expresses his sentiments in generally smooth measures, with a generally pleasant flow of words, dwelling, more or less agreeably, upon certain phrases, and, on the other hand, employing a great variety of metres, according as one or another seemed to him best adapted for particular pieces. He may unquestionably be admitted to have attained the poetical rank to which he apparently aspires, and to have displayed a happiness of execution, here and there, for which the simple exposition of his views and aspirations offered no warranty.

A great diversity of gifts is amply exemplified in *Sonnets, Songs, and Stories*: by Cora Kennedy Aitken (Hodder and Stoughton), a little book in which performance goes side by side with promise. Traces of a cunning hand, moving in obedience to the promptings of an excellent spirit and a cultivated taste, are apparent in sonnet and song and dramatic fragment and melodious story. Where the style is or approximates to that of the ballad, the writer will probably be considered to have been most successful; the fire and dash and rapidity of movement, combined with pointed brevity, are really notable. The sonnet is the form of composition most frequently attempted, and it is handled with much delicacy and elegance, though it may be occasionally deficient in the pregnancy one is accustomed to expect therein. The writer is a colourist of no mean order, and exhibits no small fancy and no little skill in the art of pictorial arrangement. The blank verse, in the dramatic story relating to the Queen of Scots, may possibly grate on certain ears; it certainly seems to halt sometimes, though the appearance may, of course, be intentional, and the intention may, of course, proceed from high artistic principles. The introduction of the Scotch dialect has a quaint and a striking, though rather a ludicrous, effect; and it is assuredly quite in place. It is curious that so accomplished a versifier should be apparently insensible of such false and even vulgar rhymes as "palms" and "arms," at p. 200, and "word" and "God," at p. 229. This deficiency of ear tends to confirm any suspicions that may arise as to the rhythm of the blank verse.

The cause of education and of sound knowledge, as well as of rational entertainment, is undoubtedly promoted by the publication of such works as *The Life of Marie Antoinette*, by Charles Duke Yonge (Hurst and Blackett), although certain disadvantages may attend the practice of picking up history piecemeal. And among those disadvantages may be reckoned a lack of continuity and sequence, so that a reader does not see closely the connection between beginning and end—between the various smaller or greater causes, succeeding one another and swelling one another's power, from some early date, and the final tremendous inevitable catastrophe produced as their legitimate effect. And in reading the lives of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette there is extraordinary need of the light thrown and the guidance afforded by a clear remembrance and appreciation of antecedent history. The clouds had been gathering for many a long day; the storm had been foreseen by eyes not remarkable for keenness of vision; the "deluge" had already been predicted by no greatly inspired prophet. It was the sad fate of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette to be overwhelmed in that deluge, which it is extremely doubtful whether, whatever their characters might have been, and whatever course of action they might have adopted, they could have prevented or even have postponed. The fatal hour seemed to have arrived; and it appears as if they could no more have stemmed the torrent than Sisera could fight against the stars. Their end, no doubt, was none the less deplorable; they were, in a manner, illustrious instances of the retribution threatened in the Second Commandment. But, on the other hand, it is doubtful whether, if it had not been for their terrible and touching tragedy, they would, either of them, have left a name to be mentioned in history with more than a half-contemptuous approval and the proverbial damnation of faint praise. And can nothing be said in extenuation of the crime committed by those who sneered at "the Austrian," murmured against "Madame Deficit," and dragged "the woman Capet" to the scaffold? Had they not been more sinned against than sinning? Can justice be expected from the victim of injustice and oppression? Can the wild beast, goaded to fury, discern and discriminate, spare beauty, and believe in good intentions? As the lightning strikes the highest, so does a people's vengeance; if it cannot reach the dead or the absent, it takes the living, visible representative. Such considerations, however much or little they may be worth, are apt to be lost sight of in biographies of historical personages, so that a reader may make an idol of her who was by no means to be idolised, may elevate a very commonplace character to the regions of the sublime, and may put down to innate wickedness what arose rather from a temporary insanity and the force of circumstances. A great deal, of course, depends upon the biographer; and in the present case the biographer creates a slight impression of prejudice, heroine-worship and the like, with the natural consequences, such as abusive language and the employment of black paint; but there is no appearance of a desire to misrepresent facts or distort truth. Whether enough had not already been written about Marie Antoinette it remains for the public to decide: they will certainly find this new narrative, based upon the latest authorities, full enough and readable enough to content any reasonable inquirer. The style is for the most part plain and homely, which is far better than an affectation of literary graces; it fits in more neatly with the liberally interspersed pieces of

familiar correspondence between Marie Antoinette, her illustrious mother, her brothers, and other notable personages. It is a little curious that no mention is made, in the list of "regular histories" consulted, of M. Guizot's "History of France," in which the portion relating to Marie Antoinette, though actually written by M. Guizot's daughter, is an excellent piece of narrative, simple and graceful, terse and picturesque, and quite worthy of her father's own hand. Certainly it does not bring down the story of "the Austrian" to its tragic conclusion; but, so far as it goes, it suggests perhaps a juster estimate of Marie Antoinette's character and of the sentiments she was likely to excite amongst the French people than is to be obtained from Professor Yonge's interesting and careful biography. His indignant horror at the circumstances connected with the Queen's trial, if the details he has collected rest upon unquestionable evidence, as seems to be the case, will be shared by every sane creature; but readers who wish to form an impartial opinion will always do well to make allowances for the effects of even the most proper indignation.

Our hereditary legislators confer an invaluable benefit upon us as often as they avail themselves of the advantages accruing to them from their birth and position to publish works resembling, though only to a small extent, the two prodigiously interesting and entertaining volumes entitled *Fifty Years of My Life*, by George Thomas, Earl of Albemarle (Macmillan and Co.). For ninety-nine persons out of a hundred, however, the real interest will not commence until they reach the two hundred and sixteenth page of the first volume, and then they will find themselves almost irresistibly hurried along from page to page by an attractive power akin to sheer fascination—so admirably adapted are the incidents to catch the attention, so charmingly genial and unpretentious is the spirit of the writer, and so frank and manly the style in which he has written. The earlier portion of the work concerns rather the noble author's own family, the genealogist, the historian, even the tuft-hunter, than that free and independent Briton who is called the general reader and who would probably derive as much pleasure and amusement from a page of the "Stud-Book" as from the page on which the pedigree of the Keppels is carefully traced up to Wolter Van Keppel, Lord of Keppel, A.D. 1179. The portrait given, however, of Arnold Joost Van Keppel, Lord of the Voorst, first Earl of Albemarle, favourite of William III., can hardly fail to be looked upon with delight by all beholders and to obtain in their eyes as much favour as the original obtained in those of his Royal master. To the noble author's own family, again, rather than to the general reader, the correct portrait of his ancestor's seal, to say nothing of the pages consecrated to the Keppels of Guelderland, is calculated to give delight, although to whosoever has antiquarian or heraldic tastes, or both, as well as to whosoever is a student of history, the biographical fragment and the sigillary facsimile will seem neither useless nor unimportant. The interest increases when we come to the commencement of what relates to the Keppels of England, albeit there is little that is new to be recorded about them, and albeit their record may be found more fully, more eloquently, more strikingly set forth elsewhere. The noble author, it may be mentioned here, claims for his ancestor, the second Earl of Albemarle, and claims for him with reason, the honour, which has been accorded to Lord Charles Hay and others, of having been the English officer who, at the battle of Fontenoy, did not say, "Gentlemen of the French Guard, fire first." The interest culminates at the moment the noble author's personal reminiscences commence, and it scarcely declines at all to the very end. He was, when a boy at Westminster, the ill-starred Princess Charlotte's "chum," so often as a holiday or "leave" or accident admitted of his absence from school and of his being thrown in her way, through the position occupied towards her by one or more of his family; and he is one of three, if so many, survivors out of the eighty-four guests who dined with the great Duke of Wellington at the last Waterloo banquet. Of the still lamented Princess he has much and of the "Iron Duke" not much to tell; but in both cases his anecdotes are of the kind which, in a few brief words and with a few vivid touches, depicts the traits of character with the greatest possible emphasis and in the most captivating manner. It is not too much to say that his little sketches, drawn from actual observation and intercourse, from ear-witness and eye-witness, will give a better idea of many illustrious persons and many memorable events than could be derived from a library-ful of less authentic information; and it is hardly too much to say that he was brought into personal connection of some kind with most of the people whose sayings and doings were most noteworthy during fifty years of his life. As a boy, he was the playmate of the Princess Charlotte; and as a young man, in attendance upon the Duke of Sussex at Kensington Palace, he made it one of his occupations of a morning "to watch from the window the movements" of another Princess, not uninteresting to the English people, "a bright, pretty little girl, seven years of age. She was in the habit of watering the plants immediately under the window. It was amusing to see how impartially she divided the contents of the watering-pot between the flowers and her own little feet. Her simple but becoming dress contrasted favourably with the gorgeous apparel now worn by the little damsels of the rising generation—a large straw hat and a suit of white cotton; a coloured fichu round the neck was the only ornament she wore. The young lady I am describing was the Princess Victoria, now our gracious Sovereign, whom may God long preserve!" He had, meanwhile, sat upon the same elephant with Lord Hastings, "the most stately of human beings" on public occasions, and familiarly disputed with that famous Governor-General of India about the characters of Shakespeare, of whom both disputants were "enthusiastic admirers," and from whose works they strove to out-quote one another with an earnestness which must have startled the elephant-driver. Of the many good stories he tells there is one which very happily illustrates his feelings on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. "All I can now remember on the subject is," he says, "that my mind was constantly recurring to the account my father had given me of his interview with Henry Pearce, otherwise the Game Chicken, just before his great battle with Mendoza for the championship of England. 'Well, Pearce,' asked my father, 'how do you feel?'" "Why, my Lord," was the answer, "I wish it was *fit* (fought)." Without presuming to imply any resemblance to the Game Chicken, I had thus much in common with that great man—I wished the fight was *fit*."

The vacancy in the office of Mayor of Liverpool caused by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson was filled, on Monday, at a special meeting of the Town Council by the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Steble, of the 1st L.R.V., who was the immediate predecessor in office of the late Mayor.

The first local art-exhibition held in Margate was opened, on Monday, by the Mayor, in the presence of many of the best families in Thanet. Pen-and-ink sketches, paintings, specimens of penmanship, needle and wool work, Captain Fewster's life-saving apparatus, and models of a great variety of works of art were exhibited.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY: THE INDIAN BALL-ROOM AT GUILDHALL.

THE LATE M. RICARD.

The death of this esteemed French Liberal politician, who held the office of Minister of the Interior, was mentioned by our Paris correspondent last week. The funeral ceremony on the Monday, at the Church of St. Augustine, previous to the removal of his body to Niort, in the Gironde, where he was born and was to be interred, has also been described. He was a consistent Moderate Republican throughout his life, and a very trustworthy and useful man. We give his portrait, from a photograph by M. Pierre Petit, of the Place Cadet. M. Ricard was forty-eight years of age. The new Minister of the Interior is his friend M. de Marcère, who has been Under-Secretary of State. We subjoin the names of his predecessors since 1870, and the dates of their appointment:—Gambetta, Sept. 4, 1870, and till February, 1871, Minister of War also; Emanuel Arago, Sept. 18, 1870, in Paris; Ernest Picard, Feb. 19, 1871; Lambrecht, July 5, 1871; Casimir-Périer, Oct. 11, 1871, and provisionally from May 19 to 24, 1873; Victor Lefranc, Feb. 6, 1872; De Goulard, Dec. 7, 1872; Beule, May 24, 1873; De Broglie, Nov. 26, 1873; De Fourtoul, May 22, 1874; General de Chabaud-Latour, July 20, 1874; Buffet, March 10, 1875; Ricard, March 9, 1876. It will be seen that the longest holder of this Ministry was M. Buffet.

THE MUTINY OF THE CASWELL.

Some account of this frightful affair was given in our last. The Caswell is an iron barque of 499 tons, belonging to Swansea, but built last year at Dumbarton. She was commanded by Captain George Edward Best, of London; the chief mate was William Wilson, the second mate was John Allan M'Lean. Having gone out from Glasgow to Buenos Ayres in the autumn, and thence on to Valparaiso, she began her homeward voyage on Jan. 1, with a cargo of nitre, for Queenstown and Falmouth. There were on board her the captain and two officers named; the steward, William Griffiths, a man of colour; Peter Macgregor, the carpenter; James Carrick and John Dunne, ordinary seamen; two apprentice boys, named Ferguson and Macdonald; and five foreigners—namely, three Greeks and two Maltese. The Greeks were George Peno, called "Big George," a very strong man and great ruffian; and two brothers, Nicholas and Christos Bambos, or Bambos, but the latter has another name. The Maltese were Gaspar Petrollo and his brother Giuseppe. George Peno seems to have persuaded the other foreigners to kill the English officers and take possession of the ship. They had only been two or three days at sea when they murdered Captain Best, Wilson, M'Lean, and Griffiths, attacking each man unawares. The surviving Englishmen or Scotchmen were compelled for a time to submit to their commands. But the mutineers soon disagreed amongst themselves. The Maltese left the ship and went ashore in South America, having left their families there. After they were gone, our three countrymen, James Carrick, John Dunne, and Peter Macgregor, determined to master the three Greeks, or to kill them, and bring the vessel safe home. On the night of March 11, when Peno was keeping watch, Macgregor knocked him down and killed him with a hatchet. The noise aroused the other two Greeks, but Carrick and Macgregor ran to meet them in the cabin. Macgregor attacked Nicholas, who fired, but missed. Next moment the adze in the Scotchman's hand knocked away the revolver, but, missing the Greek's head, it sunk into the side of the ship. Macgregor and Nicholas seized the weapon and fought for its possession. The struggle was a desperate one, for one or the other man must die; but the strength of Macgregor told; he threw down the Greek, and killed him with the hatchet on the cabin floor. Christos Bambos and Carrick had been meantime



THE LATE M. RICARD, FRENCH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

fighting desperately: Carrick with a hatchet against the other with a knife. Carrick wounded his opponent in several places, and would have killed him had not Macgregor dispatched his man in time, when he turned on Christos Bambos, struck down his arms, and they both pinioned him. They then looked after his wounds. He was bleeding a great deal, and they did all they could to stanch the outflow; they sewed his back up with a packing-needle and thread, and the wound healed. They put him in irons and lashed him to the main hatch, and there Christos Bambos remained until he was given into the hands of the police, on Saturday week, at Queenstown. As soon as Carrick and Macgregor had overcome the murderers, the question arose what should be done with the ship. Carrick was a chance seaman, taken on board; knew nothing of the owners of the vessel, and was close to Rio Janeiro. But he said the owners would be robbed, and probably justice defeated, by bringing the vessel in there or any other port so far from home, and therefore he determined to sail her to Queenstown—a two months' sail. He worked out his resolution with extraordinary courage and ability. He scarcely ever left the wheel; he worked like a hero, attending to the navigation of the ship, and watching and attending his prisoner. When he reached Queenstown he was much bent and worn by his dreadful exertions. By parentage he is

an Irishman, but by birth this brave young man is Scotch. Macgregor, the carpenter, worked with equal fortitude and perseverance on the two months' voyage home; and under him Carrick's orders were always carried out.

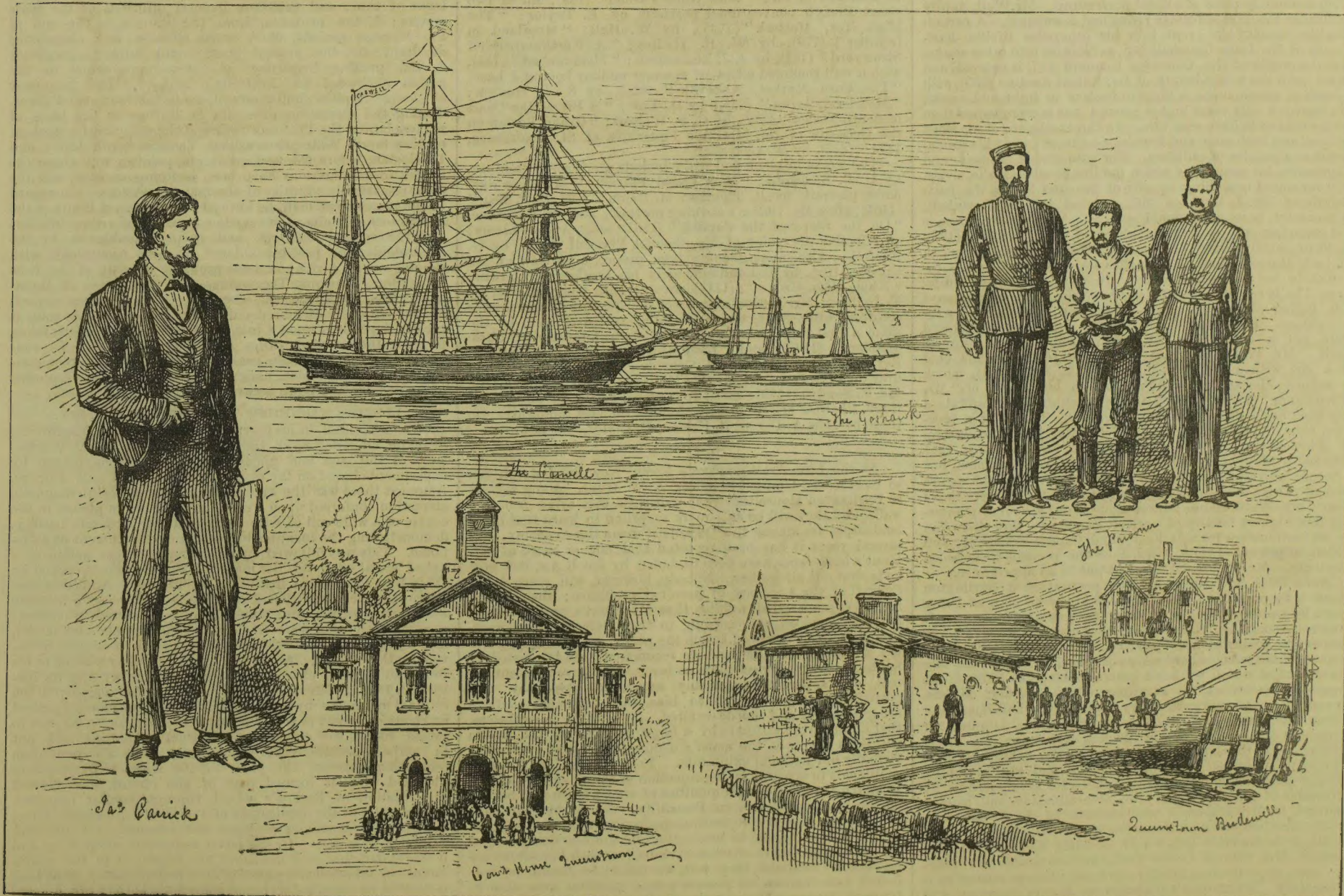
The ship made fair time, and the easterly winds drove her to the Irish coast, where, on Friday week, the 12th inst., she was met by a pilot-boat from Queenstown. Carrick hailed her and got one man on board, saying, in reply to questions, that his crew was sick. This showed the forethought and fidelity of the man. Had it been known that he was so short of hands salvage might have been demanded. But it was found they could not work the ship up to Queenstown, and some hours afterwards they fell in with the pilot-boat again. Carrick then got three men on board; but in order to prevent them making a claim for salvage he drew up a paper, which he made them sign, in which they bound themselves to accept a certain sum for their services. The gun-boat Goshawk, commanded by Lieutenant Bagge, R.N., was sent, however, to take charge of the Caswell and tow her into Queenstown Harbour. Mr. Mercer, sub-inspector of police, and a body of constabulary went on board the Caswell, next day, and took charge of the prisoner Christos Bambos, who was sitting on the main hatch, handcuffed and guarded by marines. The prisoner was brought before Mr. Starkie, the magistrate at Queenstown, who remanded him until the Monday. He was then again remanded, and has been under further examination at Queenstown several days this week. This prisoner, Christos Bambos, is a young good-looking man of twenty-seven, with closely-cut whiskers, ending in an imperial; he has handsome Grecian features. He was dressed in a red shirt and cap, light trousers, and heavy sea-boots. He speaks Italian fluently, and did not appear to care about his position. One of his companions, killed in the final conflict, boasted of having killed two captains before.

Carrick, Macgregor (the carpenter), and Dunne are young men, twenty-five or thirty years of age. Carrick is a very intelligent man, with great firmness and determination. The log—in which the entire history of the affair is narrated—has been kept by him in a neat and regular way. Each day's reckoning is kept with the same care, and both the writing and figures are very well executed.

The Caswell was brought on from Queenstown to Bristol, where she would be unladen, and would thence be taken to Swansea. She has been inspected at Bristol by a multitude of curious visitors. The cabin of the vessel bore traces of a severe struggle. There were three bullet holes in the state room, where Nicholas fired from the bunk when he and Bambos were surprised by the Englishmen. The glass is broken, and there is a deep indentation on the partition frame of the berth, caused by a blow of the hatchet.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The following are the successful candidates (in order of merit) at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination:—Edward Lawrence, Edward Norman Baker, Edward Woodfield Collin, Alexander M. W. Shakespear, Duncan James Macpherson, Arthur Herbert Collins, Charles Herbert Mounsey, James Adair Crawford, Herbert Bradley, Edward Louis Cappel, James William D. Johnstone, John N. Atkinson, Lucas White King, Percy Gray, George Robert Irwin, George Mawdsley Williams, W. H. Lockington Impey, Henry Sankey, Charles Peter Caspersz, C. Lindstedt Modellier, Eales, William Nethersole, William Wilson Drew, William Thomas Hall, Evelyn Gray, Henry Alexander Sim, Arthur Meredith, Alexander Porteous, Arthur Dingwall, H. Fitzjohn Tyrrel Maguire, James Clark Seaton.



SKETCHES OF THE CASWELL MUTINY.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

PORTRAITS AND DRAWINGS.

We hear fewer complaints than usual of the undue preponderance of the Portraits in the present exhibition. There are, in fact, fewer than in recent years; and, although some samples are here of what passes among the "fashionable" vulgar as portraiture which have every vice that painting can be charged with, and although there are many utterly commonplace transcripts of the human face divine which have little more claim to be regarded as fine art than photography or sign-painting, still there is an evident diminution of bad work. On the other hand, the average quality is not improved; and this—not quantity—is the test we have to apply. A hundred years ago, and for a considerable time after the Academy was founded, the proportion of portraits was probably tenfold greater than now. In the well-known engraving of the exhibition in the great room at the Adelphi portraits crowd the walls and occupy nearly every position of importance. There was in those days no demand for any other class of pictures. But had there been all the multifarious departments of art which have since arisen to compete for public favour, Reynolds and Gainsborough and Romney would have yet held their own, and the talk of the town would have been mainly of their efforts. No doubt in the present position of portrait-art its practitioners are too largely represented both in the ranks of the Academy and on its walls; and the landscape painters in particular suffer unfairly in consequence. Why, however, there should be any falling off in portrait-art—why even the sitters should seem to be of an inferior breed to their English ancestors, and still more to the types of noble manhood and beautiful womanhood transmitted to us from earlier times and other lands, it is hard to say. It is not a mere question of costume, for the female attire of our day borrows in turn every picturesque feature of olden costume, and even the male dress is not much more intractable than some of the old Dutch, Puritan, and Calvinistic garbs. It can hardly be that life is become altogether so sordid that a meaner imprint is stamped upon contemporary physiognomy. Is it not, rather, that art being diverted into a thousand petty channels the main stream is, as it were, drained shallower and within more narrow limits? We must not, however, further pursue generalities, which would take us far afield.

A good portrait should—indeed, always does and must—have interest as a picture in the highest sense of the word, and not as a mere likeness. To the painters of experience in other departments we naturally look for good portraiture as regards at least pictorial construction and freshness of conception. Nor are we disappointed: the subject-painters, Messrs. Millais, Pettie, Horsley, Calderon, Leslie, and Orchardson contribute a goodly proportion of the most interesting and least conventional portraits of the year. We have, however, reviewed these incidentally already. At the same time we must bear in mind that several of the greatest masters of the art but seldom departed from the routine of practice in which they won their fame. And so it is with us. Some of the best portraits at Burlington House are by artists who scarcely ever wander out of their own particular walk.

The characteristics of those Academicians who are known almost solely as portraitists are, however, too familiar to need dwelling on. Allowance has, of course, in some instances to be made for the advance of age. In the case of Sir Francis Grant, and also of Mr. Knight, a plea of recent illness might, in addition, have to be put in. But there is no trace of failing power in the half-length by the President, called "Winter" (185), a young lady equipped in furs and with her skates slung across her shoulders, which has the customary freedom of handling and nice grey harmony of colour. Of the whole-lengths by Sir Francis we prefer the "Earl of Milford" (162) in velvet shooting-jacket, bearing his gun. Mr. Knight's full-length of Sir James Ramsden (159) is a manly piece of official portraiture. Mr. Wells hardly maintains the level of former years, and is unequal. A certain claylike opacity has crept into his otherwise lifelike half-length of Mr. Isaac Crawhall (83), as likewise into other works. But the profile of Mrs. Coleridge Kennard (157) is graceful and sweet; and the whole-length of Mr. Robert Jardine (235), with a leash of greyhounds, is highly effective in light and shade. Mr. Sant not only takes higher ground, but is more varied than we remember to have seen him. In the excellence of his adult portraiture, both male and female, we almost forget his special merit as a painter of children. For animated if not profound expression, for carnations which the life-blood seems to vivify, and for sound modelling, equally of face and hands, the half-length of Mr. J. Monkton (307), painted for the Townhall, Manchester, is an exceptional success. Very pleasing, too, is the engaging group of the daughters of Mr. C. Siemens (197), in white muslin, seated on a garden-chair; while a full-length of Lady Marjoribanks (251) reaches a higher grace, and is remarkable for its daylight effect. In a full-length of Mdlle. Zara Thalberg (188) as the Lyric Muse, Mr. Sant essays the higher flight of quasi-allegorical portraiture, with a success that would be more readily recognised were not a comparison with Sir Joshua apt to suggest itself. Mr. Watts does not do himself justice in his bust of a girl with a pebble, called "By the Sea" (164), which is refined almost to vapidity; nor in his kit-cat of "Mr. Macnamara" (1275), surgeon to the Westminster Hospital—a fine head finely drawn, but *faded* in colour. The artist is, however, almost himself in the head of Dr. Harold Brown, Bishop of Winchester (181). Here we seem to have not only that external truth of characterisation which is not uncommon, but a deeper individuality: by force of imaginative insight we are presented with something more sympathetic than a mere facial map. Mr. Watts stands almost alone in our school as possessing this highest faculty of portrait-painting. But there can be no justification for this heavy and impure colouring, and which, in process of time, will reduce the portrait to hopeless obscurity. Mr. Richmond does not put in an appearance.

Not a little, however, of the best portraiture at Burlington House is by outsiders. Mr. Oulless betrays no sign of being spoilt by success. On the contrary, his grasp of character is firmer—we might say more rigid—than ever, his force of effect greater, his colouring more positive. But these qualities tend to excess; the surface hardens, as it were, to stone; we lose the insight of which we have been speaking, as likewise the suggestive looseness of handling of his master, Millais. Nevertheless, the merits are very great of the half-lengths of Baron Amplett (425), in his scarlet robes; Admiral Sir Alexander Milne (430), and the Bishop of London (43). Less satisfactory is the late Lord Stanhope (445), exhibiting as it does signs of haste. Another powerful and also searching piece of characterisation, where the character is extraordinarily expressive of intelligence, of iron determination, and leonine courage, is Mr. Princep's whole-length of Lord Lawrence (1344)—the best work by this artist we have seen.

Mr. R. Lehmann's half-length of Lady Enfield (311) and head of Mrs. Samuel Carter (332) are admirable for lady-like ease, unpretending fidelity, and execution as modest as it is masterly. Mr. Archer's portraits are always charming, and especially felicitous is the half-length of a little girl with folded arms and wistful eyes, called "In Wonderland" (173);

the "motive" seems borrowed from Reynolds, but the handling has more affinity with Gainsborough. The reputation of the Scotch school for manly honesty and able workmanship is maintained by Mr. Macnee, the new president of the Scottish Academy, in the presentation portrait of Mr. J. A. Rucker (364), and in Mr. Herdman's thought-worn head of Thomas Carlyle (529). Other portraits deserving notice are a well-drawn and well-coloured presentation whole-length, by Mr. Edgar Williams, of Mr. W. L. Newcombe, of the Midland Railway (167); "Lord Cairns" (229), by Mr. L. Dickenson, which is a good likeness, if not artistically remarkable; a portrait of the late lamented Lord Lyttelton (438), by Mr. J. H. Walker, in which, however, we see no anxious expression indicative of the latent disease to which the strong will at length succumbed; a head of Mr. E. Geflowski (254), by Mr. E. J. Gregory, remarkable for its deep, rich tone and power of handling; a head of Miss Ellen Terry (467) in a black Spanish hat, the broad brim of which casts a delicate shadow over the brow and light-blue eyes of the fair actress—a work by the young artist and actor as well, Mr. J. Forbes Robertson—note-worthy for its appreciativeness and its technical promise; a very creditable head of the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley (536), by her daughter; and a whole-length, by her son, of Lady Auckland (421). It is singular that two portraits by foreign artists both known also as still-life painters, stand alone in the exhibition for their decided grey scheme of colouring. One of these is the group (86) of Mr. Edwin Edwards, the etcher, seated, turning over a portfolio, with Mrs. Edwards standing beside him, by Mr. Fantin, which was in the last Paris salon. The heads are modelled with lifelike fidelity; but the preponderance of black and white through semitones of blueish and lilac and slaty greys is scarcely referable to any possible aspect of natural effect. The other portrait is a half-length (516), by Mr. Otto Schoelderer, of a gentleman in blue coat, white waistcoat, and grey trousers, against a grey background. In this instance the greys are more localised, while the penetrative expression of the face absorbs the attention.

The contents of the Water-Colour Room are more interesting than last year. A disposition on the part of the Academy to accommodate works in this department, which has been lately apparent, is further evinced this year by the erection of screens; and water-colour painters evidently appreciate the advantages offered. Besides Mr. E. M. Ward's Brittany subjects already mentioned, Mr. Dobson's "At the Well" (676), a girl's head, large in treatment as in scale, and Mr. G. D. Leslie's "Lavender" (790), a graceful girl placing sprigs of the herb in an old China vase, there are the following drawings of mark:—No. 632, two parties of sailors and soldiers tugging at the opposite ends of a rope, playing "Pull Devil, Pull Baker," one of Mr. Buckman's droll "modern subjects decoratively treated;" "The Thames at Great Marlow" (652), by J. Aumonier—but little inferior to the artist's oil pictures; "Good Morning, Sir!" (662), by E. Bale—a girl at the cage of a bullfinch; "The Matterhorn" (668), by A. Croft—highly expressive of Alpine vastness; "On the Moors, near Capel Cûrig" (669), by T. H. Jones, with effect of rain-clouds treated with a fine feeling for breadth; "An Open Glade in Milkingstead Wood, Cumberland" (680), by C. Rigby; "The Matterhorn and Zmutt Glacier" (687), with the sunset flush on the snowy peak—a beautiful drawing by J. W. Smith; "Autumn" (691), by T. Wade, remarkable for largeness of style and glowing tone; "Schoolwards" (696), by C. S. Lidderdale; "The Quay" (712), by A. Hopkins; "Mildred, daughter of Mr. H. C. Smith" (718), by Miss E. Martineau, a small portrait in the manner of Mr. Poynter; "The Countess of Ilchester" (721), a refined portrait by Mr. Clifford, one of several chiefly by this artist of lifelike dimensions; to work in water-colours on this scale is, of course, a *tour de force*, but the comparatively weak medium is obviously pressed beyond its capabilities; far greater effect, with half the labour, could be attained in oil; "Miss Alice Farmer" (734), one of two sweet though conventional portraits by E. Taylor; "The High Tor, Matlock" (747), by W. Hall; "Moorland in October" (779), by W. H. Hadley; "A Northumberland Strawyard" (781), by J. J. Richardson; "Moel Siabod" (784), with a well rendered effect of summer midday heat and haze; "The Corn Market, Abbeville" (816), by S. J. Hodson; "Moorland, Arran" (838), by D. Law; "A Bit of the Coast of South Wales" (842), by G. S. Walters; "Grand Review on the Occasion of the Marriage Festivities at St. Petersburg, 1874" (857), by W. Chevalier.

The works in black and white include meritorious etchings, by C. P. Slocombe; "Miss Isabel Bateman" (1100), a dry-point portrait, by P. Thomas; M. Rajon's "W. Sale, Esq." (1101), after Mr. Oulless's striking portrait; and by the same, "On the Steps of the Capitol" (1164), after Alma Tadema; an effective dry-point of Mr. Samuel Plimsoll (1106), by G. Pilotell. Also, among engravings proper, a portrait of the Queen (1105), by T. Landseer, after his brother, Sir Edwin; "Nina, after Greuze" (1114), an exquisite work in line, by F. Joubert; Mr. Barlow's group of the Queen with her grandchildren, after Sant, which we lately reviewed; and by the same a first-rate plate, after Sir Edwin Landseer's "Little Strollers" (1147); and "Lady Ann Fitzpatrick," after Sir J. Reynolds (1155), by Mr. S. Cousins. Some of the original drawings for *Punch*, by Mr. Du Maurier; a crayon portrait, by Mr. F. Sandys (1139); and two charcoal heads, by Lady Cole-ridge, likewise claim notice. Among the best miniatures are those by Miss A. Dixon, R. Easton, E. Taylor, and E. Moira.

At the Fine-Art Company's Room, New Bond-street, are to be seen two landscapes by Mr. A. W. Hunt. Many visitors to Burlington House this year will miss this artist from the walls, and they will be still more surprised to learn that these landscapes are among the "rejected" from the Academy. For several years it has been reported that one or more of Mr. Hunt's landscapes have been excluded by the R.A.s, but now he is shut out altogether. Nobody, however, will suspect the Council of the Academy of personal prejudice; their action merely expresses their opinion that Mr. Hunt's work is not up to their standard, or according to their pattern. The issue, therefore, is fairly raised before the public as to the justice of the Academic decision, and we recommend all interested in landscape art to inspect these pictures. Of course persecution, real or apparent, invariably engenders sympathy and partisanship that is apt to bias the judgment—defects are glossed over and merits exalted. We think, nevertheless, that an impartial estimate by a large majority of the public will be in favour of the artist's claims to a place in what is virtually our national exhibition. For our part, we think it as difficult to account for the rejection of these pictures as it is to match them for certain qualities of subtle truth and beauty among the works now in Piccadilly. No doubt they have peculiarities of execution, arising apparently from oversensitiveness, which may repel at first sight, and are not likely to find favour with the mere artist-workman; yet, with fair allowance for such peculiarities, they will, we think, be found, on sufficient examination, to possess poetic qualities near akin to those of Turner. Here we leave the matter, merely adding that the pictures are pendants, and represent Whitby Harbour, with Herring Boats going out and returned, the former

burning under an intense sunset glow, the latter bathed with pearly morning light.

An exhibition of all the original Sketches illustrating the Tour of the Prince of Wales in India, drawn by Mr. William Simpson, the well-known Special Artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, will be opened by him on Monday next at the Burlington Fine Art Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, nearly opposite the Royal Academy. We trust there is no need to assure the readers of this Journal, who have had presented to them, during the last six or seven months, in the engravings of every publication, a continued series of these Illustrations, that the sketches and water-colour drawings, altogether numbering about two hundred, will be found well worth going to see. Mr. Simpson opened last year, it will be remembered, a similar exhibition of many works of that kind, produced by him in several previous expeditions, as an artistic pictorial newspaper reporter, in different quarters of the globe. The most interesting countries and nations of the East, Turkey and Greece, the Crimea, Syria, and Egypt; Arabia and Abyssinia, India, China, the Malacca Settlements, and Japan, California, Oregon, and Utah, had been visited by Mr. Simpson for the subjects of our current illustrations. The most important events of the last eight or nine years, including the great war between France and Germany, of which he saw the principal actions at Metz and Strasburg, at Sedan and at Paris, had furnished material for his graphic delineation of their scenes and incidents. In the mission he has more recently discharged, so much to the gratification of our readers, and therefore to our own satisfaction, he has dealt with a happier and pleasanter series of subjects, presented by the splendid festivities, the grand ceremonies and sumptuous entertainments, with which the Prince of Wales has been received in India, at all the chief cities and Courts of the native Rajahs, as well as the sports of mighty hunters among the tigers, bears, and wild elephants, in the Terai of Nepal. The visit of his Royal Highness to Malta and Gibraltar, on his voyage home, was likewise attended by Mr. Simpson, though he was not a passenger on board the *Serapis*, and we were indebted to the aid of Prince Louis of Battenberg for some of the sketches we used. Enough has, perhaps, been said to invite public attention to the opportunity which is now offered at the Burlington Gallery in Piccadilly, which ought to prove one of the most popular exhibitions of its special class this season.

Messrs. J. F. Lewis and W. E. Frost have resigned their membership of the Royal Academy and passed into the retired list of honorary members. There will therefore be elections to promote two of the A.R.A.s, and to fill their places in turn from outside.

Mr. W. Cave Thomas is a candidate for the Slade Professorship of Fine Art at University College.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

COMPARATIVE GEOLOGY OF AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Professor P. M. Duncan, F.R.S., began his fourth and concluding lecture, on Tuesday, May 16, by alluding to the cretaceous formations in South-East Africa, in the neighbourhood of Natal, their position indicating the western boundary of the sea, the land limits of which had been in India and Queensland, and the fossils of which were identical with or resembled those of Southern India, of the wealden and green sand of Kent and Sussex, and other regions. After commenting on the evidence and referring to diagrams, he proceeded to consider the parallelism of the earlier and later physical conditions of India, Australia, and South Africa, premising that it is necessary to remember—1, that in the earlier ages genera were not so numerous, some culminating early, the rest later; 2, the prodigious depth of the old sediments, indicating great lapse of time, and therefore general diffusion of the same genera; 3, the evidence, from the Silurian to the end of the Miocene periods, of a warm climate and abundance of light in the present arctic and antarctic regions; 4, the greater frequency of crust movements in the region antipodal to Australia; and, 5, that frequency of change implies similar alterations in the faunas and floras. Taking the succession of strata in Europe as the basis of nomenclature, the Professor reviewed the comparative geology of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Africa, and Hindostan, before the cretaceous era, pointing out where the earlier formations may have been contemporaneous, and the more remarkable affinities of the faunas and floras. In regard to the presence of man, he noticed the geological limits of the great races of India; the very low type of the tribes inhabiting the central districts, and their resemblance to the Australoids; the possible alliance of these Australoids with the negroes of Africa; and the probable descent of the New Zealanders, Papuans, Tasmanians, and the people of Madagascar from Malay stocks. The value of the evidence respecting the antiquity of man derived from implements, he said, is greatly dependent upon a just consideration of the time taken to wear them, which varies in different deposits. In conclusion, he said that the present position of geology is eminently one of transition, under the influence of other branches of knowledge and more accurate appreciation of details.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.—HEAT OF THE BATTERY.

Professor Tyndall, in his fourth lecture on Voltaic Electricity, given on Thursday week, the 18th inst., resumed his illustrations of the laws and phenomena of electro-magnetism by experiments based on the discoveries of Oersted and Ampère. Amongst these was the exhibition of the powerful magnetic attraction conferred upon a common poker when placed in the centre of a wide coil of wire connected with a voltaic battery, demonstrating the inexplicable action of the current at a distance. This was followed by an example of the action of a naked spiral upon two bar magnets, and the effects evoked by De la Rive's ingenious little floating battery. Ampère's laws respecting the interaction of currents, and his theory respecting the currents surrounding a magnet, and the results of currents crossing each other were elucidated by a diagram and model, and by experiments exhibiting the effects produced by reversing the current. After stating that Faraday was led to his profound study of electro-magnetism through writing its history, in 1821, Professor Tyndall exhibited and employed the original apparatus by which his illustrious predecessor caused an electric current to rotate round a magnet, and a magnet to rotate round the current. He then explained and put in action, besides other apparatus, Barlow's pendulum oscillating between the poles of the magnet by impulses obtained when it formed part of the circuit, and showed the rotation of Barlow's wheel through similar impulses. As examples of the application of the electro-magnetic force, models of the machines of Page and Froment of Paris were exhibited in action. By the latter water was pumped up, and it was stated that such machines are employed in the manufacture of very delicate philosophical instruments. That heat is evolved by chemical action in the voltaic battery was demonstrated by a series of experiments, beginning with a proof that heat is produced by the contact of strips of platinum and zinc in acidulated water, whereby zinc is dissolved and hydro-

gen gas is set free; and closing with the exhibition of the fusion of thick platinum wire, after raising it to white heat, by placing it between the poles of a voltaic battery of fifty cells. The lecture was concluded with an illustrated exposition of the invaluable results of the elaborate researches of Joule, who was the first to calculate precisely, not only the total amount of heat generated in the voltaic battery, but also the separate amount of heat generated within the battery and in the external wire connecting the two poles. He also demonstrated the quantitative relation which exists between the degree of heat evoked and the amount of zinc consumed by chemical action.

THE DISCOVERIES AT OLYMPIA.

Mr. Charles T. Newton, C.B., Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, began his discourse, on the 19th inst., with a brief notice of the topography of the Olympian plain in Elis, in the Peloponnesus, and then described the nature and objects of the ancient Olympic festival, revived by Iphitus, King of Elis, to promote harmony in Greece, and of which we have records, beginning with the victory of Corcebus, 776 B.C., and ending with its abolition by Theodosius, A.D. 394. The games included races on foot, on horseback, and in chariots; wrestling, boxing, and other athletic exercises; and the contests were open to free Greeks of all ranks, of pure blood and of blameless life, a prize being to them the highest honour conceivable. During the festival a sacred armistice was established if held in time of war, and treaties of peace were then frequently concluded. One of the objects was military training, to enable a small number of Greeks to resist a vast number of foes; but the chief motive was undoubtedly religious. The hymns were more in honour of Zeus than of the victor in the contests, and Pindar's odes are more adulatory than laudatory. In the second century of our era Olympia was visited by Pausanias, who gives in his *Itinerary* a most interesting description of the then state of the Temple of Zeus, Phidias's colossal statue of the god in ivory and gold, the large number of statues of victors, with edifices abounding in treasures (occupying a space of about a square mile), which no doubt conducted to the abolition of the festival. After alluding to the visits of Chandler, Leake, and Stanhope, Mr. Newton described the explorations of the French expedition in 1828, when the site of the temple was ascertained, a plan made, of which he exhibited a copy, and relics conveyed to the Louvre. At the part where the French left off the work was taken up, in the autumn of last year, by the German expedition, conducted by Messrs. Hirschfeld and Böttcher, whose discoveries have been of transcendent interest. Some of these were described by Mr. Newton, who, in company with Professor Colvin, lately visited the spot. He specially commented on a noble but sadly mutilated statue of Victory, most probably the work of Pæonios, a contemporary of Phidias, of which a description is given by Pausanias, and he also describes some sculptures of the eastern pediment of the temple, stated by Pausanias to represent the preparation for a chariot-race between Pelops and Enomaus, King of Elis. These and many of the torsos found are of very unequal merit, and prove, as Mr. Newton remarked, that the mere decorations of the Greek temples were often committed to inferior artists. After alluding to several other works, and commenting on some interesting bronze tablets, with inscriptions recording treaties or granting civic privileges, the discourse concluded with a warm tribute of gratitude to the Germans for their noble enterprise, and the expression of a confident hope of still further important successful results.

CHAUCER.

Mr. Frederick J. Furnivall, in his second and concluding lecture, on Saturday last, resumed his narrative by stating that Chaucer was dismissed from his offices in December, 1386, probably for political reasons, as there is no record of any fault. In the following year he lost his wife. About this time he probably wrote his "Balade of Truth," beginning with "Fle fro the pres and dwell with sothe fastnesse," which has been set to music, and which was first read by Mr. Furnivall according to our pronunciation, and afterwards by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis with what he considers to have been that of the fourteenth century. Being thus freed from the ties of work and marriage, Chaucer made his "Canterbury Pilgrimage," in 1388. That his style of writing underwent a remarkable change is abundantly evident in his works of the third period, in the "Canterbury Tales" of which Mr. Furnivall pointed out the chief characteristics, referring to a series of coloured drawings of the story-tellers, from the knight down to the cook, copied from contemporaneous pictures on the MS. of Lord Ellesmere, and reading extracts bubbling over with fun, sparkling with sunshine, and evincing much sweetness of tone and fine discrimination in the delineation of character, in which he is second to Shakespeare alone. From 1389 to 1391 he was clerk of the works of the King's palaces and of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, his duties being to take charge of the exterior of the buildings and purchase stone, timber, nails, and whatever was needful. He appears to have been a very handy man indeed. In September, 1390, he was robbed of £20 of the King's money, his horse, and other property; and in 1391 he again lost his appointments. In 1394 he got a pension of £20 from Richard II.; but in 1399 was in deep poverty, as shown by his quaint "Complaint unto his Empty Purse," addressed to Henry IV., son of the "sweet-voiced" Duchess Blanche, of which we give the first stanza, showing the structure of his verse:—

To you my purs, and to none other wight,
Complayne I, ye be my lady dere.
I am sory now that ye be so light,
For certes ye now make me heuy chere.
Me were as lief be leyd upon a bere,
For which unto your mercy thus I crye,
Be heuy again, or ellis mote I dye.

This obtained him a fresh pension. At Christmas, 1399, he was granted the lease of a house in the garden of St. Mary's Chapel, Westminster; and there, after expressing regret for anything he might have written contrary to morality, he is stated to have died, on Oct. 25, 1400. He translated part of a treatise on the Astrolabe for "his little son Lewis," about 1391; but, as there is no mention of his having a son, the term was probably one of endearment. His fourth period work, after that time, assumed a graver tone, and is of inferior quality. In summing up, Mr. Furnivall commented upon the nobleness of sentiment, the gentleness of humour, the love of nature, and the inimitable power of story-telling possessed by the first of great English poets. His humour might be coarse, but was never prurient.

Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., will describe some recent discoveries about Vanadium on Friday next, June 2.

The new ship *Oaklands*, 955 tons, chartered by the agent-general for South Australia, sailed for Port Adelaide, from Plymouth, last Saturday, with 379 emigrants, comprising married and single agricultural and other labourers and mechanics, and single young women, domestic servants.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E. L. QUINTANAR (Valencia).—Both the solutions are erroneous. In No. 181, 1. Kt to B 4th (ch) is answered by Q takes Kt, checking; while in the other, Black can play 1. B takes P, in reply to your proposed first move.

LICCO DE MALAGA. Qui's correct.

LATTA.—If your suggested solution would give mate it would, of course, invalidate the problem; but if Black play 1. Kt takes Q Kt P, how do you propose to proceed?

J. H. ROSE.—You forget that Black can take Knight with Knight, checking in the first move.

A. FAIRLY.—Messrs. Pierce's "English Chess Problems" is published by Messrs. Longman and Co.

BEE HIVE.—Problem No. 1679 is quite sound. Look at it again. You have sent a half solution only of No. 1681.

J. J.—The problem is certainly difficult, though, like the majority by the same composer, rather ponderous.

MATADOR.—You cannot do better than join the City of London Chess Club. Apply to the hon. sec., 74, Ludgate-hill.

P. W. ARMSTRONG.—Pray spare us any more "first attempts." We really have not leisure to examine them. Study "English Chess Problems" for six months, and then let us have the result.

A. P. and J. H. CARTER.—Very much too easy, we are sorry to say.

PROBLEM No. 1681.—Additional correct solutions received from Jenny and Charlie J., R. W. S. Blue Peter, R. M. V. T. H. G. Hartwell, A. Wood, J. Mordaunt, S. R. V. Wolf, A. Z. Liceo de Malaga, J. Hamber, W. F. T. W. Webb, I. S. T. Those by Latte, J. D. Denham, Willy Walton, J. P. J. Hornidge, M. H. Moorhouse, W. F. and E. Martindale are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1682.—Correct solutions received from J. J. Heaton, R. W. S. G. Hartwell, P. H. S. Woolwich Chess Club, H. Gove, W. P. L. S. Shenale, C. Burton, F. H. Smith, A. L. R. H. Brooks, A. X. Alice, W. V. G. D. A. Lamb, S. Pitt-street, Three Little Ones, S. R. V. W. H. Kee, W. A. Palmer, E. H. V. T. W. Webb, W. F. Payne, Carlowitz, W. B. J. Martin, F. Jones, Caesar, H. M. F. Finsbury Jack, C. O. W. Cant, and J. Wheelhouse. Those by W. Leeson, A. J. C. J. Mordaunt, and E. F. Carter are wrong.

* In the above problem, strange to say, one only of our correspondents has noticed the defence of 1. Q to K 3rd, which, in the author's opinion, leads to the most difficult solution.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1682.

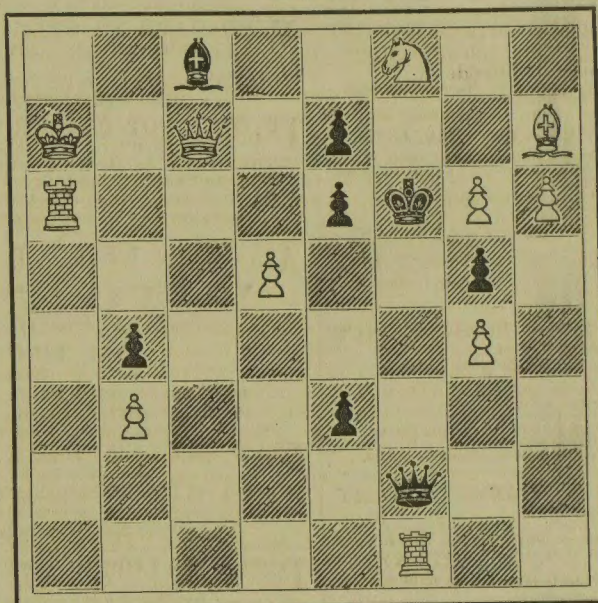
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to R 5th	Q to K 3rd*	3. Kt to Q R 4th	Anything
2. R to Q B 7th	Kt takes E	4. Mates.	
	Q to Q sq (ch)		
2. R to B 7th (dis. ch)	Q takes B	3. Kt to Q 7th (dis. ch), and mates next move.	

The other variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1684.

By Major MINTO ELLIOT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

We gave in our last one of the Games played between the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell and Mr. Potter in the late Divan Tournament. We now append the companion partie.—(King's Bishop's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	29. Kt to K sq	Q to K 2nd
2. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	30. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 2nd	31. B to B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	32. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	33. Q to K Kt 3rd	R to Q 2nd
6. B to K 2nd		34. P to K R 3rd	

In this form of the close opening it is generally advantageous to keep the Queen's Pawn unmoved as long as possible, and this Bishop can often be stationed with profit at Queen's third.

6. Castles
8. P to Q B 4th
9. Kt to Q R 3rd
Not a commendable move. See our last note.

10. Kt to Q B 2nd
A somewhat tardy process of development, even for a close game.

11. R to Q B sq
12. B to Q 3rd
An illustration of the proverbial "two bites at a cherry." Compare note to move 6.

13. Q to K 2nd
14. Q R to Q sq
15. K to R sq
16. Kt to K Kt 5th
17. Q to K sq
18. Kt to K B 3rd
19. Q to K R 4th
20. Q to K R 3rd

On the conclusion of the game Mr. Potter pointed out that White might have obtained an advantage at this point by 20. P takes P, continuing with 21. P to K Kt 4th, if Black retakes with Pawn, and with 21. B to K 4th if he captured Pawn with Rook.

21. B takes P
22. B to K 2nd
23. Kt to K 5th
24. B to K B 3rd
25. Q B takes B
26. Q takes B
27. Q to K Kt 3rd
28. Q to K R 4th

P takes P
Kt to Q R 4th
Q to R 2nd
Kt to K B 3rd
B takes Kt
B takes B
Q to K Kt 2nd
K to R 2nd
Kt to K Kt sq

and Black wins.

35. B to Q Kt 2nd
36. Q to K R 2nd
A disastrous move, but preferable to 35. Q to K sq, which would have been answered by 36. Kt to Q Kt 5th.

37. Kt to K 5th
38. P to Q 3rd
A crushing rejoinder, after which we doubt whether there is any means of saving White's game.

39. Kt takes Kt P
An ingenious but unavailing resource.

39. Correctly played. Had he taken the proffered Knight, White might have escaped with a drawn battle—e.g.,

40. P takes Kt
41. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
42. Q to Kt 7th (ch)
43. Q to Kt 8th (ch)
44. Q takes P (ch), &c.

40. Kt to K 5th
41. Kt to Kt sq
42. R takes Kt
43. B to B 3rd
44. P takes Kt
45. R to B 3rd
46. K to B 2nd
47. B to Q 2nd
48. K to K sq
49. R to B 2nd
50. R takes Q

Kt to K 6th (ch)
Kt takes R
Kt takes Q P
Kt takes Kt
Q to K Kt 4th
R to B 8th (ch)
R to B 8th
Q takes Kt P
Q takes Q
R takes P

and Black wins.

The Rev. Professor Brown has been elected Principal of the Aberdeen Free College, vacant by the death of the late Principal Lumsden, and the Rev. Mr. Salmond Barry Professor of Systematic Exegetical Theology in the same institution.

The Dundee Advertiser hears that Mr. Baird, the great iron-master of Gartsherrie, has in contemplation the bestowal of another half million sterling to Presbyterian uses—largely but not exclusively for the benefit of the Church of Scotland. The munificent donor is said to desire the advancement of the higher education of the ministers of all Presbyterian denominations and to be devising means whereby those of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches might participate in the advantages of this second munificent gift without any compromise on their part.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF MALMESBURY.

The Right Hon. Emma, Countess of Malmesbury, died on the 17th inst. Her Ladyship was born Aug. 10, 1807, the elder daughter of Charles Augustus, fifth Earl of Tankerville, by Corisand, daughter of Antoine, late Duke de Gramont, and was married, April 13, 1838, to James Howard, present Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal, by whom she leaves no issue.

COLONEL MEADOWS-TAYLOR.

Colonel Philip Meadows-Taylor, Companion of the Star of India, of Harold's Cross, in the county of Dublin, late Captain Commandant H.H. the Nizam's service, died at Mentone, on his way from India, on the 13th inst. Colonel Meadows-Taylor held a good position in literature. His "Confessions of a Thug" gained considerable popularity, as did his subsequent works, "Tara," "Ralph Darvill," "Zeetah," &c., all illustrative of Indian history and society. He was an accomplished linguist, and no mean portrait-painter. Born in Liverpool Sept. 25, 1808, the eldest son of Philip Meadows-Taylor, Esq., by Jane Honoria Alicia, his wife, daughter of Bertram Mitford, Esq., of Mitford Castle, in the county of Northumberland, he went to the East at a very early age, and, obtaining a commission in the service of the Nizam, he remained attached to that service throughout his long career. He was Political Superintendent of Shorapoor from 1842 to 1853, Deputy Commissioner of Neildroog from 1853 to 1857, of Berar in 1857-8, and of Shorapoor from 1858 to 1860. Colonel Meadows-Taylor married, at Secunderabad, Aug. 25, 1831, Mary, daughter of William Palmer, Esq., of Hyderabad, son of Lieutenant-General William Palmer and the Begum Sahib of Delhi, and leaves two daughters.

The deaths are also announced of William Hay, Esq., of Dunse Castle, county of Berwick, J.P. and D.L., Convener of that county and Colonel of the Berwickshire Militia, a Peninsular Officer, aged eighty-eight;—of the Rev. Samuel Eccles, D.D., of Eccles Hall, Delgany, a descendant of the ancient family of Eccles of Cronroe, county of Wicklow;—of William Home, M.P., Inspector of Hospitals;—of Colonel William Pottinger, last surviving brother of the late General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.;—and of Lieut.-Colonel Thomson, Mayor of Liverpool.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Irish probate, granted at Dublin on the 28th ult., of the will and codicil, dated June 23 and July 21, 1875, of Mr. Archibald McComas, late of Cliff Castle, Dalkey, Dublin, who died on the 3rd ult., to Mrs. Jane McComas, the widow, William McComas, the son, and Samuel McComas, the executors therein named, was sealed in London on the 11th inst., the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to the Incurable Hospital, Donnybrook, the Meath Hospital or County of Dublin Infirmary, and the City of Dublin Hospital, £1000 each; to the Old Men's Asylum, Leeson Park, the Convalescent Home, Stillorgan, the Methodist Widows' Almshouse, Harrington-street, Dublin, for promoting the benefit of Irish fisheries, to the Hibernian and Foreign Bible Society, the Home and Foreign Church Missionary Society, and the Irish Education Society, £500 each; to the Irish Readers' Society, £200; to the Irish Church Sustentation Fund, £50 per annum until 1881; to his wife, £500 per annum, Cliff Castle with all the furniture and effects, and four houses in Elgin-road, Dublin, for life; to his son Charles, £20,000, all his interest as patron in the rectory of Northleigh, and, on the death of his widow, two of the houses in Elgin-road; to his son Henry, £20,000, and, on the death of his widow, the other two houses in Elgin-road; and legacies to many of his relatives. The remainder of his property he leaves to his said son William absolutely.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively Sept. 20, 1873, Feb. 14, 1874, and July 19, 1875, of Mr. Robert Chalmers, formerly of Thurlow-square, Brompton, and late of No. 3, Atingworth-street, Brighton, who died on the 16th ult., were proved on the 9th inst. by Joseph Hunt, Fleetwood Keats Shrapnell, and John Henry Grant, the grandson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator devises all his real estate in the county of Kent to the use of his said grandson for life, with remainder to his first son; to his daughter Mrs. Emma Marshall he gives an annuity of £300 and the use of his residence at Brighton, with the furniture, for life; to his daughter Mrs. Frances Bevan an annuity of £200; to his executors, £100 each; and the residue of his property, real and personal (including three-fourths of the value of his real estate in Kent, which is to be brought into account), in equal shares between his four grandchildren, the said John Henry Grant, Mrs. Emma Maria Hunt, Mrs. Frances Wright, and Miss Helen Grant.

The will, dated March 6, 1874, of Sir John William Fisher, Knight, late of Grosvenor-gate, No. 33, Park-lane, who died on March 22 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Dame Lillias Stuart Fisher, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. He gives and bequeaths the whole of his property, real and personal, to his wife.

The will, dated Feb. 2, 1850, of Mr. Dodshon Foster, late of 195, Maida-vale, who died on March 29 last, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Ann Foster, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. Subject to the payment of his debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his property to his wife.

The will, with two codicils, dated April 11, 1870, July 19, 1875, and February 18, 1876, of Mrs. Rebecca Maria Douglas Gresley, late of High Park, Salwarpe, near Droitwich, Worcestershire, who died on March 3 last, has been proved by her husband, Archibald Douglas Gresley, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000.

The will and three codicils, dated March 8, 1859, July 17, 1860, Jan. 26, 1861, and May 16, 1872, of Mrs. Harriott Emma Cowley, formerly of Park-crescent, Portland-place, and late of No. 36, Montague-square, who died on March 17 last, has been proved by John Christian Cowley and Norman Cowley, the sons, and Richard Melville Beachcroft, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix leaves an annuity of £200 to her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Sophia Wigney, and the residue of her estate equally between her said two sons.

Sir Edmund Buckley, M.P., has filed a petition for liquidation in the Manchester County Court. His liabilities are estimated at £500,000. Mr. Halliday has been appointed trustee, and June 14 is fixed for the first meeting of creditors.

A medal has been presented by the Council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association to Captain M'Credie, of the ship *Greta*, in recognition of his gallantry in saving nine persons in March last from the wreck of the ship *Great Britain*.

The memorial-stone of the new Female Blind Asylum and Schools in the suburbs of Edinburgh was laid, on Monday, by Sir M. S. Stewart, Grand Master Mason of Scotland; and the institution was opened by the Lord High Commissioner.

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